

Post-Dispatch is the ONLY St. Louis paper with ITS OWN STAFF CORRESPONDENTS at all points of interest in the crisis.

Mr. A. E. HOUGHTON, in charge at Madrid.
Mr. SYLVESTER SCOVEL, in charge at Havana.
Mr. STEPHEN BONSAI, in charge at Washington.
Mr. MORTON WATKINS, in charge at New York.

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT: "BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT"—THEN GO AHEAD!

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

FORTY PAGES.

VOL. 49, NO. 188.

SUNDAY MORNING—ST. LOUIS—FEBRUARY 20, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SEE THE DAILY POST-DISPATCH

For promptest and most reliable information from Havana.

It is the only St. Louis paper with its own staff of correspondents at ALL points.

IT IS THE BELIEF OF ITS OFFICERS THAT THE MAINE WAS BLOWN UP BY A MINE.

GROWING BELIEF OF SPANISH TREACHERY.

The Startling Facts Gathered by Scovel Are Fast Changing the Sentiment at Washington.

Not a Single Moment Will Now Be Lost in Preparations by the United States to Meet Any Emergency.

Stephen Bonsai, the Post-Dispatch's special correspondent at Washington is one of the best informed newspaper writers in the United States. He has been in the diplomatic service many years, serving in Spain, China and South America. For four years he was First Secretary of the American Legation in Madrid.

He is specially equipped for the work, is not sensational and his telegrams are therefore of the utmost importance.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—In the Cabinet to-night there is no one who, in view of the accumulating evidence, does not believe but that the men of the Maine met their death at the hands of treacherous Spaniards.

The belief is growing that the verdict of the inquiry will not be an indecisive one. Every effort is being made to prepare to carry out the line of action which will then be inevitable, which the people of the country will demand in one voice.

The most conservative circles, official as well as Congressional and purely social, concur to-night in admitting that the outlook is very dark. Where an opinion is expressed as to the situation it is most pessimistic.

Several circumstances have brought about this change of feeling, the most important having been undoubtedly the cablegrams to the World and Post-Dispatch from Mr. Scovel, showing conclusively that the Maine was blown up by a submarine mine, and that it is generally believed in Havana that this mine came from the Spanish arsenal.

Confirmation of this explanation of the disaster is not lacking. It is coming in from many sources. There is undoubtedly much evidence in support of it already on file in the Navy Department, but wisely, I think, the officials there are determined to make haste slowly.

EXPLAINING FORMER STATEMENTS.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET ARE VOLUBLE IN EXPLANATION OF THE STATEMENTS WHICH THEY HAVE MADE IN REGARD TO THE ATTITUDE OF THE ADMINISTRATION TOWARDS THE BLOWING UP OF THE MAINE. THESE EXPLANATIONS ARE IN LINE WITH MY DISPATCH OF FRIDAY AND ARE IN EFFECT THAT THE PRESS STATEMENTS WHICH THEY AUTHORIZED EXPRESSED SIMPLY HOPE AND NOT A BELIEF THAT THE EXPLOSION WAS CAUSED BY AN ACCIDENT.

ANY OTHER EXPRESSION OF VIEWS WHICH HAVE BEEN ASCRIBED TO THE PRESIDENT AND TO MR. LONG ARE TO-DAY FORMALLY DISAVOWED, AND THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET ARE AWAITING THE SIFTING AND HEARING OF EVIDENCE AND IN THE MEANTIME ARE RESERVING JUDGMENT.

Telegrams have poured in from all over the country to members of Congress, to Cabinet Ministers and even to the President himself, which show very plainly, and in some instances, at least, not very politely, that the statements of President McKinley and of Secretary Long have been generally regarded as a prejudgment of the inquiry and as such universally disapproved.

The disavowal of any intention to prejudge is now repeated and complete and the question should be dropped.

THE ASSURANCE I AM ABLE AND AUTHORIZED TO GIVE AT LAST, IS THAT IT HAS BEEN DECIDED NOT TO LOSE A SINGLE MOMENT MORE AND THAT WHAT CAN BE DONE IN THIS, THE ELEVENTH HOUR, TO ADVANCE OUR STATE OF PREPAREDNESS, IS BEING DONE NIGHT AND DAY.

While reserving judgment and hoping now almost against hope that the catastrophe to the battleship may be yet ascertained to be due to accidental cause, preparations that are being made, the activity that is displayed in all the departments of the government, is without a precedent within the memory of this generation.

MOVEMENTS THAT BETOKEN WAR.

NOT ONLY ARE ARTILLERY MEN BEING HASTENED FORWARD TO THE COAST DEFENSE FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE ATLANTIC ABROAD AND THE GULF, BUT THE CLOSEST ATTENTION IS BEING GIVEN TO THE NATIONAL GUARD, AND REQUESTS FOR ROOPS UPON THE VARIOUS GOVERNORS OF STATES HAVE BEEN RAISED UP IN ANTICIPATION OF THE CRISIS WHICH NOW APPEARS TO BE APPROACHING.

TIME TO INTERVENE IS NEAR.

There is at work quietly, but none the less forcibly, another influence which will weigh great weight in the councils of the administration when the decisive moment is reached. I refer to that very large body of legislators, Congressmen as well as Senators, who regard the present condition of the Island of Cuba as a disgrace to civilization and humanity, and an intolerable nuisance to the peace, quiet and commercial interests of the United States.

While there is no desire to obscure the issue raised by the destruction of the Maine with any other question, inevitably the deep-rooted impression in the hearts of these men that the Cuban question can only be settled finally and decisively in one way, namely: by the withdrawal of the Spaniards from this hemisphere, will exert a great and perhaps a decisive influence in shaping the action of the Government.

One of the most important leaders of those who cherish this conviction said to me today: "We are giving the President and his advisers a free hand and will continue to do so until we are consulted. When this comes, I for one will say to the President: 'The words of Capt. Parker to the minute men on Lexington Common: 'If they war this is a good time to begin.'"

RUMORS ARE COMING IN AT A LATE HOUR, NOT FROM VERY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES IT IS TRUE, BUT PROBABLY THEY HAVE COME IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. AT THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES IN HAVANA HAVE DETERMINED TO PLACE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF A FREE AND UNHAMPED INVESTIGATION.

Should these rumors not lack confirmation a rupture of relations between Spain and the United States is only a question of a very few days.

STEPHEN BONSAI

Special Correspondent Post-Dispatch

Every Fact So Far Developed in the Exploration of the Wreck Leads Directly to This Conclusion.

Special to the Post-Dispatch brought to Key West by Mrs. Scovel, formerly Miss Cabanne of St. Louis, as messenger for her husband, Sylvester Scovel.

Copyright by the Press Publishing Company, 1898.

HAVANA, Feb. 19, via Key West.—Midnight.—Every indication so far as cabled shows nothing could have destroyed the Maine so peculiarly except a submerged mine of large size. If so the Spanish naval officers in charge may have mistaken a testing key for an exploding key, or a fanatic might have touched it, or an intoxicated, reckless attaché of the Navy Department may have done so. As shown conclusively by the position of the ship, the point of greatest destruction, and the many facts already cabled, all in the same direction, it seems that the laws of nature must have changed or else the forward magazine did not explode. It is definitely known no other did.

If the divers find out to-day that the forward turret has the top on still, then the awful fact may be accepted that the Maine was blown up by a Spanish Government submarine mine.

No movable torpedo could have done the damage.

These are the opinions of naval experts, and experts specially in explosives, in Havana.

It is now known that the Maine had only swung in the position occupied at the time of the explosion once before. Then it was a bright night. Tuesday night was dark. Each succeeding fact is more and more somber. So far there is not a fragment of proof to indicate an explosion or a later explosion of anything on the Maine.

Pen and ink sketches of the Pelayo sinking the whole American fleet multiply all over town.

Politeness to Americans on the pavements and in the theaters has much decreased.

The situation is really grave.

Wives of some Americans in the hospital service, surgeons and correspondents are leaving on this ship for Key West.

An anti-American outburst might happen at any time.

SYLVESTER SCOVEL, Special Correspondent Post-Dispatch.

KEY WEST, Feb. 19.—Midnight.—Sylvester Scovel, fearing his dispatches to the Post-Dispatch might be delayed, impressed his wife (formerly Miss Cabanne of St. Louis) into service as a messenger and she arrived here to-night by boat from Havana.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

Copyright by the Press Publishing Company, 1898.

HAVANA, Feb. 19, via Key West.—The consensus of opinion of those who have studied the wreck closest is now that the explosion was caused by a submarine mine. The forward magazine, it is now generally supposed, is intact, and also the forward six-inch magazine.

This leaves only a few saluting charges and a few small caliber shells in the pilot house, which possibly have exploded aboard the ship.

At the same time the fearful damage is too big to have been caused by anything less than an extremely large torpedo. If it were a torpedo, the divers will find the torpedo fragments, but if it were a submarine mine no traces will be found.

ALL THE AMERICAN OFFICERS ARE INTERNALLY BOILING. THERE'S NOT ONE OF THEM, FROM CAPT. SIGSBEE DOWN, WHO IS NOT FAIRLY CONVINCED A GOVERNMENT SUBMARINE MINE DID IT.

As to the Spaniards, "Their words are smooth as honey, but war is in their hearts."

The Spanish dailies are all loudly clamoring, "Accident! accident!" when even now the fact is known that the whole middle deck, which was blown straight up, never had an ounce of ship's powder under it, and that was where the first flame was seen.

Gen. Blanco's excuse for requesting Sigsbee to delay is that the Post-Dispatch and World had furnished the divers. The fact is, they were under Capt. Sigsbee's direct orders and were the first to find bodies, but this plea had no effect on the Captain-General, although urged vigorously.

REPORTS OF TWO TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS IN HAVANA.

Associated Press Bulletin.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 19.—A passenger on the steamer Olivette, from Havana, which arrived here to-night, reports that shortly after the vessel's departure from Havana, when she was about eight miles off shore, two terrific reports were heard. The sounds resembled the discharge of heavy cannon or large explosions.

PRESIDENT DECLINES A PROPOSITION FOR A JOINT MAINE INVESTIGATION.

[The official order sent by the President to Gen. Lee.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—LEE, CONSUL GENERAL, HAVANA: THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS ALREADY BEGUN AN INVESTIGATION AS TO THE CAUSES OF THE DISASTER TO THE MAINE, THROUGH OFFICERS OF THE NAVY SPECIALLY APPOINTED FOR THAT PURPOSE, WHICH WILL PROCEED INDEPENDENTLY.

THIS GOVERNMENT WILL AFFORD EVERY FACILITY IT CAN TO THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES IN WHATEVER INVESTIGATION THEY MAY SEE FIT TO MAKE UPON THEIR PART.

DAY, Assistant Secretary.

DIVER REDAN SAYS THE MAINE'S MAGAZINES ARE INTACT.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 19.—There is a well-founded report here that Admiral Sicard has received a partial report from the United States Diver Martin Redan, stating that the Maine's magazines are intact. The report has created great excitement in naval circles. It is known here that Redan has been down in the Maine, but nothing has been given out officially. Admiral Sicard spent several hours to-day interviewing the Maine's survivors and will lay their story before the investigating committee.

SCOVEL'S CABLES BEFORE THE CABINET.

Secretary Long Wires Capt. Sigsbee for Confirmation of the Post-Dispatch Correspondent's Report from Havana.

The Administration Cannot Recede From Its Position That Accident Caused the Loss of the Maine.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The special dispatches of Sylvester Scovel, correspondent of the World and Post-Dispatch from Havana have been the chief feature in to-day's developments regarding the destruction of the battleship Maine. The concise description by Scovel, showing the force of the explosion to have been from port to starboard, was the most lucid and detailed that has reached this city. It furnished a basis upon which experts could formulate reasonable theories. It supplied material for calculations and deductions.

Capt. O'Neill, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, with a number of his assistants and other officials in the navy department, devoted more than two hours to a careful study of Scovel's article, comparing his statements line by line with drawings of the Maine spread out on the long table before them.

The same source of information was used at an important conference held at the Executive Mansion between the President, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Day at which it was determined to refuse a request made by the Spanish authorities for a joint examination of the Maine hull.

Corroborative evidence that the disaster was caused by intent was so clearly set forth by Scovel that it was decided to have American divers make the first inspection.

A late dispatch from Scovel, making the positive statement that a submarine mine was exploded under the Maine, attracted grave attention both at the State and Navy Departments. It was given careful consideration by Secretary Long and Capt. Dickens. Subsequently, Mr. Long and Judge Day consulted in reference to the information in the cablegram. Later it was the basis of dispatches to Consul General Lee and Captain Sigsbee.

A CHANGE OF ATTITUDE WOULD CAUSE WAR.

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS NOT AND CANNOT RECEDE FROM ITS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT AN ACCIDENT DESTROYED THE MAINE.

AN OPEN ADMISSION OF ANY OTHER VIEW WOULD BE EQUIVALENT TO A DECLARATION OF WAR.

FOR THIS REASON THE EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT WILL ADHERE TO THE ACCIDENT THEORY UNTIL ABSOLUTE EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY IS PRODUCED.

Secretary Lodge informed the Assistant Secretary what Scovel had cabled and said that Capt. Sigsbee and Gen. Lee should be asked immediately for official views. Judge Day agreed to the proposition and soon afterward a message was sent to Havana for official information.

SECRETARY LONG RETURNED TO HIS OFFICE AND DIRECTED THAT A MESSAGE BE SENT TO CAPT. SIGSBEE FOR CORROBORATION OF SCOVEL'S DISPATCH.

Both Secretary Long and Judge Day remained at the department until an unusually late hour for replies. After leaving the department Secretary Long and Judge Day went directly to the Executive Mansion and talked the matter over with the President. It was decided that no course was open but to await replies from Gen. Lee and Capt. Sigsbee.

A description of the effects of the explosion on the Maine as detailed by Scovel was considered by Capt. O'Neill and the experts in the Ordnance Bureau for more than two hours.

All the detailed drawings of the Maine were spread out on large tables and each assertion was read and commented upon according to the facts shown upon the official maps. It was agreed by the Post-Dispatch correspondent that nothing would be attributed to any member of the Bureau of Ordnance and that Commander O'Neill should give out any statement for publication.

He said: "I must compliment the Post-Dispatch and World on Mr. Scovel's dispatch. It is intelligent, comprehensive, and self-evidently the statement of a man careful of his utterances and without any sensational flavor."

"I must, however, refuse to translate his statements or to say for publication how far Mr. Scovel's report will influence expert opinion."

IT SUPPORTS THE MINE THEORY

"I must refuse to state whether it is my personal opinion that the Maine was wrecked by treachery or accident. I simply don't know anything about it; but I will authorize the Post-Dispatch to say:

"It is my professional opinion that if either of the forward batteries exploded, both would have gone up."

"AS AN EXPERT I DON'T CONSIDER IT POSSIBLE THAT THE MAGAZINE OF SIX INCH SHELLS COULD HAVE EXPLODED WITHOUT DETONATING THE TEN-INCH MAGAZINES AND VICE VERSA."

"If one of the forward magazines is intact, both are."

"This would seem to indicate the torpedo or sub-marine mine theory but it is also my professional opinion that no torpedo or mine could have wrought the widespread havoc and devastation of the Maine disaster. The radius of danger seems to have been too great for a torpedo or mine."

"IT WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE TO QUICKLY MINE A SELECTED BERTH FOR THE MAINE. IF EXPERTS IN HAVANA HAD THE NECESSARY APPLIANCES THE WORK OF PUTTING A MINE IN POSITION WOULD BE ONLY THAT OF HOURS. IT IS, HOWEVER, VERY IMPROBABLE."

CLARA BARTON CABLES ABOUT THE MAINE'S WOUNDED TO THE POST-DISPATCH.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

Copyright by the Press Publishing Company, 1898.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch: The Maine's wounded men are doing well in the military hospital at San Jose, where they were taken when rescued from the wreck. Of the whole number brought here 31 have died of their injuries and been buried in the cemetery alongside those who were given the public funeral.

As fast as the sailors in the hospital become convalescent and are able to be moved, they will be conveyed by vessel to the United States military hospital at Key West.

Less than 25 of the wounded men now remain in the hospital here. They are receiving every attention. This is possible because they are so few and by themselves.

The surgeons are competent and vigilant in their professional duties. A thoroughly trained English nurse, Miss Wilberforce, is in charge of the patients.

CLARA BARTON.

SNATCHED A GIRL'S PURSE.

Miss Maude Campbell's Encounter With a Footpad.

SEIZED HER BY THE THROAT.

SHE DROPPED THE PURSE AND THE ROBBER PICKED IT UP AND RAN.

PURSUED BY A BIG CROWD.

Darted Into an Alley and Was Captured, the Purse Being Found in the Thief's Hat.

Miss Maude E. Campbell, a society girl of Webster Groves, had a thrilling encounter with a footpad last evening. She was standing at the corner of Spring avenue and Morgan street waiting for a cab when a well dressed young man accosted her. He pointed to the sidewalk, and asked her if she had not dropped something.

Thanking the stranger, she turned to see what she had dropped. Then she felt a rough hand at her throat, and another grasped her right hand, in which she carried a purse.

"Don't scream; all I want is your pocket-book," said the highwayman. Miss Campbell was too frightened to make an outcry. She did not even hold the purse. It fell to the sidewalk. The robber released her, picked up the purse and ran east on Morgan.

Then the young lady cried for help. Passersby ran to her assistance and gave chase to the footpad. There was a half dozen or more.

At Grand and Morgan Policeman Butler heard the screams and ran till he met the pursuers. "There is a private alley in the middle of the block and the robber turned into it, with the pursuers close at his heels. In the darkness he stumbled and fell and before he could get away he was captured. He at first denied that he had taken the purse and invited his captors to search him. The purse was found in his hat.

Miss Campbell identified him and he was taken to the Sixth District Police Station. He gave the name of Joseph Steger and said that he was 21 years of age. He would not tell where he lived.

"I needed money, that is why I took the pocket book," said the thief. The purse contained several dollars and a valuable diamond ring.

LEW WALLACE CHALLENGED.

George F. Oaks Champions the Name of Gen. McClellan.

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 19.—George F. Oaks of Indianapolis has written a challenge to Gen. Lew Wallace to mortal combat on the field of honor.

At the banquet here on Lincoln's birthday Gen. Lew Wallace, in a speech, told of a personal interview with Lincoln when Gen. McClellan had been forced back by Lee to Harrison's Landing on the James River. Lincoln was sad and Wallace inquired what was the matter. Lincoln said: "I must go to Harrison's Landing to tell McClellan not to surrender that army."

Gen. Wallace said: "Half an hour later Lincoln was in a boat bound for Harrison's Landing. This is the first time I ever related this fact."

George F. Oaks, who was a private soldier in the First Michigan Infantry under McClellan, denounces the story as a fabrication and champions the cause of his dead commander.

Mr. Miles Will Be Heard.

Guillem Miles, the popular baritone of New York, who sang with such artistic success at the Choral Symphony concert last Thursday, has been engaged to sing at the church of the Holy Communion this morning at 11 o'clock. This will be a grand treat to the musical public and his solo from "Elijah," "It is Enough," will be well worth hearing. A large congregation is expected. Service at 11 o'clock.

UNCLE SAM IS DONNING HIS FIGHTING CLOTHES.

He Is Not Hunting for War, but If It Comes He Will Be Prepared for It.

SEABOARD PORTS ARE IN SHIP SHAPE.

List of Fortifications Already Constructed and Available for Coast Defense, Being Supplied With Guns and Men.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Government of the United States may not exactly be preparing for war, but if war comes it does not propose to be caught unprepared for it. This is the real meaning of the orders for manning the coast defenses. The fact is that the fortifications are being rapidly placed in fighting trim. Guns have been sent to the Delaware fortifications, Finn's Point, Fort Moultrie and other defenses on the Atlantic coast.

The fortifications already constructed and available for seacoast defense along the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico are located as follows: Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Narragansett Bay, R. I.; eastern entrance Long Island Sound, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Hampton Roads, Va.; New York, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La., and Galveston, Tex.

of artillery to man these posts and take care of these guns as fast as they are installed.

GEN. MILES CONFIRMS THE REPORTS.

He Admits That Fortifications on the Atlantic are Being Strengthened.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles admitted to the Post-Dispatch correspondent that orders have been given to station troops at each of the fortifications on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coast lines. No instructions, he said, had been given for the concentration of troops at Fort Warren, Mass., or any other point.

"The orders issued," he said, "apply only to those points where there are now no troops. Twenty-seven batteries have been placed along the coast lines during the past few years and fortifications have been constructed, and in a few days each one will be supplied with a quantity of ammunition and soldiers will be there to man the guns if occasion requires."

"Were the orders issued because of the present relations existing between the United States and the Spanish Government?"

"No," it is only carrying out the general plan formulated with respect to coast protection. We have been carrying this work forward as fast as we could get appropriations."

NEW SPRING GOODS.

BIG STORE IS RAPIDLY FILLING UP WITH

The very magnitude of the purchases that crowd its shelf and counter space makes the money-saving opportunities these advance arrivals will present TO-MORROW, giving us—and you—these immense price concessions. Come every day and keep pace with the developing stock beauty of its thirty-five departments.

Our \$1.00 Petticoat

Is the best value we've ever secured for our customers. The sketch shows you the style. You'll need to examine it to believe such goodness could be offered for a dollar. Black, made of heavy corset jeans, deep Spanish flounce, with 14 rows of cording, velvet bound, a leader for Monday at \$1.00, bought to sell at \$1.75, and worth it.



Ladies' Petticoat, made of grass linen, full umbrella style, deep flounce, finished with ruffles, \$1.00.
Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, made of fine Oxford Shirting, in checks and stripes, all made full blouse front, new sleeves and standing collar, \$1.25 each.
Ladies' Laundered, Floured, Pique Shirt Waists, the very latest style, all made blouse front and new sleeves, \$2.50 each.

A full line of the newest novelties in Ladies' Shirt Waists, in Oxford, Percale, Silk, Gingham, Pique and Madras, some made exclusively for us.

New Embroideries

OUR February selling has fully justified our unusually heavy buying. The price concession gained by large purchasing is to our customers' advantage, and they get the full benefit. This week will be a particularly propitious time to lay in a supply of Embroideries.

2-inch wide Hamburg Embroidery, 50 a yard; regular 100 value.
4-inch wide Hamburg Embroidery, 70 a yard; regular 120 value.
5-inch wide Hamburg Embroidery, 90 a yard; regular 150 value.
12-inch wide Nainsook Embroidery, 100 a yard; regular 150 value.
10-inch wide Hamburg Skirting, 80 a yard; regular 100 value.
10-inch wide Hamburg Skirting, 80 a yard; regular 100 value.
12-inch wide Hamburg Skirting, 40 a yard; regular 100 value.
22-inch Novelty Swiss and Lace, All-over Embroidery, \$1.75 a yard; regular \$2.25 value.
On sale Monday, new line Bleached Hand-finished Embroidery, the finest embroidery made, almost as fine as handwork, from 1 to 8 inches wide, 100 to 750 a yard.
Also new line French Convent Embroideries, entirely new, plain French embroidery, worked on Louer Cloth; extra wide margin, 100 to 350 a yard.

New Ribbons

NO need to tell the woman who reads that ribbons will be the favorite garniture for all gowns this spring and summer. She's more interested in being told where she can buy them prettiest and cheapest. We've just received an assortment of pretty, fancy ribbons, including the newest bayadere and fancy gauze, Scotch plaids and stripes.

AT 30c yard—Bayadere, assorted colors, the correct ribbon for ties, 3/4 inch wide.
AT 45c yard—Fancy Gauze Ribbons, the correct garniture for Organdies, 1/2 inch wide.
AT 50c yard—Scotch Plaids, used for bow and collars.

Our line of Sashes and Ties is very complete in the popular Roman Stripes and Checks. Cash prices range from \$2.50 to \$7.00. The price range from 10c to \$2.00.

Drop in and see how handsome they are.

NEW Spring Underwear

NONE too early to lay in the summer's supply of light underwear. The goods we quote to-day are exceedingly low-priced and remarkably good value.

Ladies' Ribbed White Cotton Vests, no sleeve neck, silk lace trim, the biggest kind of a bargain at 10c each.

Ladies' Ribbed Balbriggan Vests, long sleeves, silk lace trim, as extra ordinary values at 25c each.

New Black Goods

WE sustain our justly won reputation of having the best Black Dress Goods department in St. Louis, while our prices are noticeably lower than elsewhere.

We are showing the most complete assortment of Black Silk and Silk and Wool Grenadines in the West, ranging in price from 75c to \$2.75.

4-inch Black Pure Silk and Wool Bour-suffe, the latest novelty for separate skirts, in exclusive styles, worth \$2.50, for \$2.00.

4-inch Black Pierola Cloth, in new striped effects, \$1.25.

50-inch Black All-Wool Broadcloth Satin Cloth, a beautiful and serviceable material, worth \$1.00, for 75c.

4-inch Black All-Wool Albatross Suiting, very suitable for spring wear, only 60c.

Full line of Black Twisted Silk-Mexican and Iron Frame Grenadines, just received, at Black Goods Department, LOCUST STREET ENTRANCE.

New Handkerchiefs

THE popularity of Barr's Handkerchief section has been justly won. Such values as we offer for this week are impossible to small or less progressive houses. Look at these quotations:

At 10c—200 dozen men's pure linen, hem-stitched initial handkerchiefs; you never bought one of this quality under 25c before.

At 15c—Ladies' all pure linen, unlaundered, hemstitched, hand-embroidered handkerchiefs; usual price has been 25c.

At 25c—Ladies' sheer linen, hand-embroidered handkerchiefs, slightly soiled by handling, but it cuts the price from 10c to 25c.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

A TAILOR-MADE SUIT

For \$6.98.

ADVANCE SALE OF SPRING '98.

We have just received a large shipment of Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, and to open the season with a rush, we will place on sale Monday handsome fly-front Suits, strictly tailor-made, of good quality Coverts and fancy Green and Brown Mixtures; Jackets lined with good quality colored satin; Skirts lined with good Percaleine, Velvet bound; Suits that were manufactured to sell for \$12.50, but Barr's Price Monday,

\$6.98.

Sizes 32 to 44 bust measure. This is positively the greatest bargain we've ever been able to offer.

We received yesterday some very stylish Golf Capes, especially adapted for sea and lake travel, on sale Monday.

New Linens

YOU know Barr's Linen section. You know an ounce of trash never mingles with its flax, while the prices are lower than the same quality is ever offered for elsewhere. Monday's quotations are particularly interesting to prudent housewives.

40 pieces 75-inch wide Bleached Double Damask, all new patterns, \$50 per yard.

720 dozens Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck Towels, large size, 15c each; \$1.80 per dozen.

1 case Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, colored borders, some with open work, 25c each; cheap at 30c.

5-8 German Linen Napkins, very heavy, \$1.25 per dozen.

100 pieces 19-inch Heavy Twilled Brown Crash, \$1-30 each; regular 125c goods.

About 150 Damask Cloths left over from our Linen Sale, soiled and mussed from handling; 2 and 2 1/2 yard widths, and from 2 1/2 to 4 yards long; prices have been cut in two on this lot to clear out.

New Notions

Barrward came a large line of manufacturers' sample Leather Belts—tan, black and colors, worth 50c, 75c and \$1.00, only 25c each.

Jewel Goggles, a large variety of styles, gilt and oxidized, only 50c each.

Featherstitch Braid, various patterns, worth 10c and 12c, only 5c apiece.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

French Kid Hair Curlers, three sizes, worth 8c, 10c and 12c, at 5c dozen.

Best English Pins, all sizes, usual price 18c, only 5c paper.

THE GREAT BUSTED FAIR BANKRUPT SALE AT THE GLOBE

100 CASES GOODS OPENED FOR TO-MORROW. TO-MORROW WE WILL STARTLE YOU. EVEN MERCHANTS ARE SURPRISED AT THE LOW PRICES. TO-MORROW WE WILL SURPRISE YOU.

Boys' Waists and Blouses.

Busted Fair Stock.

Flannellette and All-Wool Flannels, Percales, Laundered and Unlaundered—
Lot 1—Busted Fair Price, 15c. Our Price, 10c.

Lot 2—Busted Fair Price, 25c. Our Price, 19c.

Lot 3—Busted Fair Price, 35c. Our Price, 25c.

Blouses—Fancy ruffled, white and colored, beautiful styles—
Lot 1—Busted Fair Price, 45c. Our Price, 19c.

Lot 2—Busted Fair Price, 60c. Our Price, 25c.

Lot 3—Busted Fair Price, 75c. Our Price, 39c.

\$100,000 Reserved Stock

OF THE BUSTED FAIR CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS, CLOAKS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, LININGS, ETC., ETC., ETC., AT

10c to 35c
ON THE
Dollar!

We Owe an Apology TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS who were unable to be waited on properly the past week. We have plenty of good things still left and are sufficiently reinforced to handle the crowds, no matter how great they are. We also extend our thanks to Capt. Joyce and his platoon of police who have so efficiently assisted us the past week.



THE JAMMED STREET IN THE VICINITY OF THE GLOBE THE PAST WEEK.

NEVER BEFORE did the people of St. Louis buy Goods at such ridiculously LOW PRICES. Never again may there be a chance like this. Business houses like the Fair don't bust every year—in fact, never before has a department store as large as the Fair failed. We think the people of St. Louis have found out by this time that when THE GLOBE advertises anything IT IS

No Goods Charged.
No Goods Exchanged.
No Goods Sent C. O. D.

Mail Orders accompanied by cash will receive prompt attention so long as the goods last.

Customers will oblige us by taking their small parcels with them.

If You don't care for money don't read this ad.

ALWAYS THE TRUTH.

Come to-morrow and see the Thousands of Fresh Bargains from the Busted Fair reserve stock

Men's Gloves and Mitts.

Busted Fair Stock.

It will pay you to buy a pair for next winter if you don't need them now.

Oil, Tan, Buckskin, Hog and Horse Hide, Dog Skin and Dress Kids, also Mocha Gloves, at the following ridiculous prices:

Lot 1—Busted Fair Price, 10c. Our Price, 10c.

Lot 2—Busted Fair Price, 25c. Our Price, 25c.

Lot 3—Busted Fair Price, 35c. Our Price, 35c.

Lot 4—Busted Fair Price, 45c. Our Price, 45c.

SPECIAL—500 Pairs Hunting Gloves—Busted Fair Price, 75c and 1.00. Our Price, 5c.

We Are Not in the DRY GOODS, CARPET, RUG OR LACE CURTAIN Business.

Whatever is left of the Fair Dress Goods, Flannels, Linings, Muslins and Linens must go, as we positively will not give them any space in our store. Therefore, bring your dollars here Monday and don't miss your chance. Here are a few of the HOT THINGS:

Dark Colored Prints, per yard, 2c.
30-Inch-Wide Bleached Muslin, Busted Fair Price, 5c, Our Price, 2c.
36-Inch-Wide Bleached Muslin, per yard, 3c.
36-Inch-Wide Unbleached Muslin, per yard, 3c.
Fine Bleached Table Damask, Busted Fair Price, 60c, Our Price, 18c.
All-Linen Checked Toweling, Busted Fair Price, 1.30, Our Price, 44c.
Silesia, in colors, Busted Fair Price, 15c, Our Price, 2c.
All-Wool Flannel, gray, red and blue, Busted Fair Price, 10c, Our Price, 6c.
Turkish Towels, Busted Fair Price, 15c, Our Price, 3c.
Black Oil Cloth, Busted Fair Price, 30c, Our Price, 5c.
Remnants of Brussels Carpets, Busted Fair Price, 60c, Our Price, 19c.
Lot 2—Busted Fair Price, 8c, Our Price, 29c.
Lot 3—Busted Fair Price, 10c, Our Price, 49c.

Corticelli & Belding Bros.

Spool and Skein Silk.

Corticelli & Belding Bros. 4c.
10-yard spools, 2c.
Corticelli & Belding Bros. 2c.
10-yard spools, 1c.
10-yard Buttonhole Twist, 1c.
2 spools, 5c.
3-yard spools, 5c.
Silks, per dozen, 5c.
Rays, per skein, 2c.
Twists, per skein, 2c.
Corticelli Standard Crochet, per skein, 5c.
Corticelli Florence Crochet, per skein, 12c.
One lot assorted brands of Skein Embroidery Silks, per dozen, 3c.

Buttons and Trimmings.

Buttons and Trimmings, Busted Fair Price, 10c. Our Price, 1c.
Tubular and Wood Buttons, all colors, Busted Fair Price, 1c. Our Price, 1c.
Fancy Colored Buttons, Jet Black Trimming, Busted Fair Price, 60c. Our Price, 9c.

Buttons! Buttons! Buttons!!!

At your own price. 6000 dozen Metal, Steel, Bone and Jet Buttons, etc., etc., Busted Fair Price up to 30c, per dozen; Our Price, 1c. 2 dozen for 1c.

Laces and Embroideries.

Black Chantilly Laces, 4 to 5 inches wide, Busted Fair Price up to 50c per yard; Our Price, 4c.
Torchon Laces, Busted Fair Price 15c; Our Price, 3c.
Swiss and Hamburg Skirt Embroideries, Busted Fair Price 40c; Our Price, 8c.

BUSTED FAIR SPECIALS.

Busted Fair Men's Odd Vests, small sizes only, 19c.
Busted Fair Boys' Overcoats, worth \$2.50, 25c.
Busted Fair Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, small sizes, Busted Fair Price \$2; Our Price, 49c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Busted Fair Stock.

Plain White and Colored Bordered, Hemstitched and Scalloped Edge, Swiss Embroidered, etc., Busted Fair Price 40c. Our Price, 25c.
Busted Fair Price 60c. Our Price, 25c.
Busted Fair Price 10c. Our Price, 35c.
Busted Fair Price 15c. Our Price, 6c.
Busted Fair Price 20c and 25c. Our Price, 7c.

Notions.

Cotton 100 yards Spool 1c.
Cotton 100 yards Spool 1c.
Cabinet Hair Pins, Busted Fair Price 5c; Our Price, 1c.
Hair Brushes, Busted Fair Price 10c; Our Price, 5c.
Dress Stays, all colors, Busted Fair Price 8c, per set, 2c.
Dress Shields, all sizes, Busted Fair Price 10c; Our Price, 2c.
Enamel Egg Darners, Busted Fair Price 5c; Our Price, 1c.
Durham's and Barbour's Linen Finish 20-yard Spool Thread, Busted Fair Price 10c; Our Price, 3c.
Bay Rum, Busted Fair Price 3c per cake; Our Price, 5c.
Tooth Brushes, Busted Fair Price 5c; Our Price, 1c.
1-pound Plate Finish Writing Paper, Busted Fair Price 15c; Our Price, 5c.
Erasers, Pencil and Ink, Busted Fair Price 5c; Our Price, 1c.
Garter Clips, Busted Fair Price 15c; Our Price, 7c.
Bay Rum, Busted Fair Price 15c; Our Price, 7c.
1-pound Plate Finish Writing Paper, Busted Fair Price 15c; Our Price, 5c.
Erasers, Pencil and Ink, Busted Fair Price 5c; Our Price, 1c.

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

BUSTED FAIR STOCK.

TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS AT TRASHY PRICES.

Busted Fair Men's \$4 Suits and Overcoats \$1.49
Busted Fair Men's \$6 Suits and Overcoats \$2.69
Busted Fair Men's \$7.50 Suits and Overcoats \$3.48
Busted Fair Men's \$10 Suits and Overcoats \$4.69
Busted Fair Men's \$12 Suits and Overcoats \$6.58
Busted Fair Men's \$15 Suits and Overcoats \$7.85
Busted Fair Men's \$20 Suits and Overcoats \$8.95

Young Men's Suits.

Up to 20 Years.

PARALYZE ALL COMPETITION.

BUSTED FAIR STOCK.

Busted Fair Young Men's \$4.00 Suits \$1.49
Busted Fair Young Men's \$6.00 Suits \$2.69
Busted Fair Young Men's \$7.50 Suits \$3.48
Busted Fair Young Men's \$10.00 Suits \$4.69
Busted Fair Young Men's \$12.00 and \$15.00 Suits, \$6.58

MILLINERY.

BUSTED FAIR STOCK.

Felt Walking Hats, Sallors and Shapes of every description, which the Busted Fair sold up to \$1.50; choice of lot, 25c.
Trimmed Hats that the Busted Fair sold up to \$2.50 go for, 25c.

FLOWERS.

Silk and Velvet Roses, 1, 2 and 3 to the bunch; Busted Fair price up to 50c; Our Price, 5c.
One lot of Ostich Half Plumes will go at, 12c.

RIBBON.

What is left of the Busted Fair stock, assorted in 3 lots, 3c.
Lot 1—Busted Fair price up to 10c per yard; our price, 3c.
Lot 2—Busted Fair price up to 30c per yard; our price, 5c.
Lot 3—Busted Fair price up to 50c; our price, 10c.

KID GLOVES.

Assorted styles and colors, 35c.
Busted Fair Price 75c; our price, 35c.
Busted Fair Falsa & Marguerite 1c and 1 1/2 French Kid Gloves; 59c.
Busted Fair Price 10c; our price, 5c.
Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, black and colors, Busted Fair price 15c; 5c.
Busted Fair Price 15c; 5c.
Silk Taffeta and Cashmere Gloves, also Silk Mitts, in black and colors, Busted Fair Price 30c; our price, 12c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHOES.

From Busted Fair.

Busted Fair Ladies' 75c Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.20 Tan Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 1.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 2.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 3.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.00 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.25 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.50 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 4.75 Shoes, 10c.
Busted Fair Ladies' 5.00 Shoes, 10c.

SHO

100 MEN ARE READY TO FIGHT.

Telegrams Sent Last Night
to President McKinley.

THE WAR SPIRIT IS GROWING.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF PATRIOTIC YOUNG MEN WHO WANT TO WHIP SPAIN.

FIRST VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

Victor Gebhardt Assails the Administration and Grocer Conrad Illustrates the Meaning of Belligerency.

St. Louis, Feb. 19, 1898.
William McKinley, Washington, D. C.—We have organized the First Regiment, Missouri Volunteers. One thousand men stand ready at this moment to respond to your call.
HARRY HOEL,
Chairman Mass Meeting.

This telegram was sent to the President at 10 o'clock last evening, after 485 names had been enrolled at a meeting in Fraternal Hall, Eleventh and Franklin avenue.

Five hundred names were reported during the day by the various recruiting officers appointed at the Uhrig's Cave mass meeting Friday night, and with the additional signatures gathered last evening this total is in excess of the round low promised Mr. McKinley.

Lee Meriwether has avowed his determination to go, "game leg" and all, to the front when the call for men has been made. He was not present at last night's meeting, but he sent word that he wished his name down on the lists with those who intended to go in the ranks. He wanted no office. All he cared for was the privilege of shouldering a musket and advancing at the given order.

The meeting held in the banquet room of Fraternal Hall was called for music hall, but at 7:30 o'clock the original arrangement was changed and speakers on the stage steps of the Exposition Building turned the steady stream of men who were coming towards Eleventh and Franklin avenue. The change in the programme was made primarily because the meeting was more for the purpose of adding names to the roster than to listen to speeches, and in such a case a less expensive hall, which served the end just as well, was more desirable.

The room provided in Fraternal Hall was far too small to contain the immense crowd which assembled, and the folding doors between it and the entertainment room were sold back and the two big apartments thus thrown into one.

At that the crowd overflowed, and the enrolling secretaries, L. J. Moses of 129 Carr street and John J. Vernon of 2017 Walnut street had to remove their desks back to an ante room in order to give free passage to impatient patriots who fell all over each other in their hurry to go on record.

Secretary Vernon, let it be said in passing, is a grizzled old Britisher, who boasts "the distinction of having served Old Glory shore and afloat. He was a member of B company, First U. S. Artillery, during the war, and had for his First Lieutenant, Henry, who is now Colonel, and was stationed at Jefferson Barracks.

Joining the army, Mr. Vernon shipped on United States gunboat Flag, and served under Admiral Dahlgren until the war was ended.

"There's little I don't know about the game with cannons and sabers," says Mr. Vernon, "and there's plenty of fight left in me yet. I shall offer my services as drill master when this regiment is fully organized."

Walter Vrooman is another young man who is ambitious to go to war only as a private. A motion was made last evening that he be elected Colonel of the regiment, but he promptly declined any office and said that it was not only the improper time to consider the choice of a commander, but that he did not care for the honor.

The crowd composing the mass-meeting was more enthusiastic than the crowd at Uhrig's Cave the night before. A dozen men carried small American flags, which they attached to the ends of walking canes and umbrellas, and kept waving continually during the ardent speech-making.

Two or three dozen more men wore buttons the size of silver dollars, on which was reproduced the flag in all the splendor of its harmonizing colors. The flags made such a brilliant showing that a resolution was passed calling on every man to wear such insignia in his button hole.

Harry Hoel of 4801 St. Ferdinand avenue, called the meeting to order and briefly explained for the benefit of those who were not at Uhrig's Cave, that there was no purely political significance attached to the movement. Democrats and Republicans, gold bugs and free silverites, he said, were all one and the same now, when it came to a question of the honor and glory of the nation. As the first speaker, Mr. Hoel introduced Victor Gebhardt, a real estate man of 2004 South Broadway.

Mr. Gebhardt regretted having to bring politics into the matter, he said, but he could not help pointing out to the administration's bad faith in its attitude toward the suffering little island. He read the Cuban plank in the platform adopted at the Republican convention in St. Louis, and compared its sentiments with what the party had not done for the Cuban cause.

"I thank God that Mark Hanna's proteges didn't exist in power during the days when we gave that Boston tea party," said Mr. Gebhardt.

"That is the trouble with this country today. The authorities are playing into the hands of Wall street and Threadneedle street. Independence, as defined by Webster, is utterly different from independence defined by McKinley. McKinley wants to liberate Cuba from Spanish rule, how? By selling her to anybody who can buy her bonds."

"I know the selfish motives of politicians as I know them now I should have hesitated before enlisting when I did in 1861. What has been the result of the politicians' tricks since that time? Instead of 4,000,000 black slaves we have 5,000,000 white tramps."

Mr. Gebhardt's speech was wildly cheered and when he concluded by demanding the sense of the gathering the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba the crowd screamed with delight and whooped three cheers and a tiger for Pittsburgh Lee.

The next speaker was John F. Conrad, who picked up the thread where Gebhardt had dropped it and defined for his auditors "belligerency."

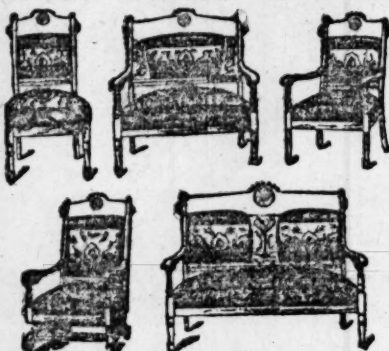
"Suppose two of you fellows were working in my store," said Mr. Conrad, "and you fell out over some question more or less important and went to fighting."

"One of you, with his eyes blacked, nose bleeding, lip split, ear torn, head gashed and body bruised, should go to a drug store and ask for court plaster and arnica. You'd expect to get it right away, wouldn't you, even if you didn't have the money in your pocket? Now, then, suppose the drug store was to say, no sir, I can't do anything for you unless Mr. Conrad says I may. Nice situation that is. He would not help you, until I gave him permission, or in other words recognized you as a belligerent."

The application was immediately seen and appreciated and Conrad was warmly cheered. Walter Vrooman, George Safford and C. J. Maurer spoke, and the meeting was then given over to the signing of the roster. Mr. Vrooman said his office, 313 Walnut street, would be open to all those who wished to enroll.

Another meeting, the exact time to be advertised in the paper, he held the week when it is expected the regiment will prepare to begin its drills.

Marvelous Values in Parlor Work.



Parlor Suite, six pieces, oak or mahogany finished frames, like cut, tapestry covering, worth \$30.00; Swept Down To \$19.50
Parlor Suite, oak or mahogany finished frames, covered in silk brocade, worth \$40.00; Swept Down To \$28.00
Parlor Suite, fancy, three pieces, the latest designs, worth \$36.00; Swept Down To \$22.50
Parlor Suite, richly carved frames, worth \$70.00; Swept Down To \$50.00
Parlor Suite, overstuffed Turkish design, brocade covering, worth \$60.00; Swept Down To \$42.50

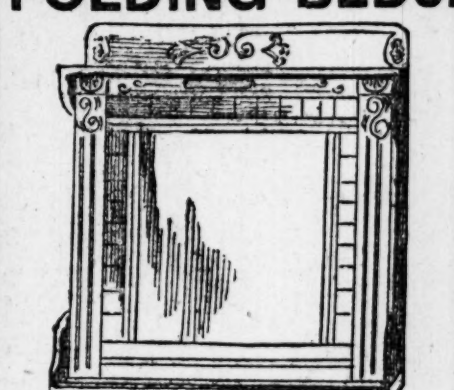
A Deep Cut in Wardrobes.

Double Wardrobes, antique finish, worth \$6.50; Swept Down To \$3.25
Wardrobes, solid oak, worth \$8.00; Swept Down To \$5.50
Wardrobes, large size, worth \$12.50; Swept Down To \$7.50
Wardrobes, extra large, solid oak, worth \$18.00; Swept Down To \$13.50
Wardrobes, double glass door, worth \$20.00; Swept Down To \$20.00

Wonders in Chiffoniers.

Chiffoniers, antique finish, worth \$5.50; Swept Down To \$2.98
Chiffoniers, mirror top, worth \$15.00; Swept Down To \$4.50
Chiffoniers, nicely carved, worth \$15.00; Swept Down To \$9.00
Chiffoniers, the regular \$18.00 value; Swept Down To \$12.50
Chiffoniers, the kind they ask \$30 for everywhere; Swept Down To \$20.00

BARCAINS IN FOLDING BEDS.



Mantel Folding Beds, hardwood, like cut, worth \$15.00; Swept Down To \$9.50
Mantel Folding Beds, mirror top, worth \$18.00; Swept Down To \$13.50
Mantel Folding Beds, open front, worth \$15.00; Swept Down To \$9.98
Upright Folding Beds, with 18x24 bevel mirror, worth \$27.00; Swept Down To \$18.50
Upright Folding Beds, solid oak, with large French plate mirror, worth \$42.50; Swept Down To \$30.00

Special Close-Outs in Our Carpet Dep't.

800 yards Ingrain Carpet, worth \$50; Swept Down To 25c
850 yards Ingrain Carpet, worth \$60; Swept Down To 35c
800 yards Brussels Carpets, worth \$55; Swept Down To 50c
850 yards Brussels Carpet, worth \$60; Swept Down To 75c
475 yards Velvet Carpet, worth \$1.25; Swept Down To 95c
99 pair Lace Curtains, worth \$1.75; Swept Down To \$1.00



STARTLING OFFERS IN SIDEBORDS.

Sideboards, solid oak, worth \$12.50; Swept Down To \$6.98
Sideboards, with large bevel mirrors, worth \$18.00; Swept Down To \$12.50
Sideboards, richly carved, with large French plate mirrors, worth \$25.00; Swept Down To \$18.00
Sideboards, extra large size, with pattern French mirrors, worth \$40.00; Swept Down To \$30.00
Conservation Sideboards and China Closets, worth \$35.00; Swept Down To \$27.50

REMARKABLE PRICES ON COUCHES.

Corduroy Couches, well made and durable, worth \$3.00; Swept Down To \$3.98
Box Couches, covered with cretonne, worth \$7.50; Swept Down To \$4.00
Corduroy Couches, with large roll head, worth \$10.00; Swept Down To \$6.50
Corduroy Couches, large size, tufted, worth \$18.00; Swept Down To \$12.50
Leather Couches, tufted, fringe bottom, worth \$35.00; Swept Down To \$25.00



Fancy Rockers, wood seat, like cut, antique finish, worth \$1.50; Swept Down To 75c

HAVERSTERN & CO.

Cash OR Credit. S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Olive Sts.



Child's Adjustable Carriage and Table, like cut, worth \$1.50; Swept Down To \$1.75

day. The authorities are playing into the hands of Wall street and Threadneedle street. Independence, as defined by Webster, is utterly different from independence defined by McKinley. McKinley wants to liberate Cuba from Spanish rule, how? By selling her to anybody who can buy her bonds."

"I know the selfish motives of politicians as I know them now I should have hesitated before enlisting when I did in 1861. What has been the result of the politicians' tricks since that time? Instead of 4,000,000 black slaves we have 5,000,000 white tramps."

Mr. Gebhardt's speech was wildly cheered and when he concluded by demanding the sense of the gathering the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba the crowd screamed with delight and whooped three cheers and a tiger for Pittsburgh Lee.

The next speaker was John F. Conrad, who picked up the thread where Gebhardt had dropped it and defined for his auditors "belligerency."

"Suppose two of you fellows were working in my store," said Mr. Conrad, "and you fell out over some question more or less important and went to fighting."

"One of you, with his eyes blacked, nose bleeding, lip split, ear torn, head gashed and body bruised, should go to a drug store and ask for court plaster and arnica. You'd expect to get it right away, wouldn't you, even if you didn't have the money in your pocket? Now, then, suppose the drug store was to say, no sir, I can't do anything for you unless Mr. Conrad says I may. Nice situation that is. He would not help you, until I gave him permission, or in other words recognized you as a belligerent."

The application was immediately seen and appreciated and Conrad was warmly cheered. Walter Vrooman, George Safford and C. J. Maurer spoke, and the meeting was then given over to the signing of the roster. Mr. Vrooman said his office, 313 Walnut street, would be open to all those who wished to enroll.

Another meeting, the exact time to be advertised in the paper, he held the week when it is expected the regiment will prepare to begin its drills.

First Company of Volunteers.
The employees of the Silgo Iron Store Company, 36 North Second street, organized the first volunteer company in a business house yesterday and signified their intention of responding at once in the event of war with Spain.

The company is composed of the following men: John F. McCormack, U. Le Gost, George Castle, John J. Meagher, Fred Molerotto, A. James Whetton, Joseph Heilweg, Charles Abtem, Con Kneller, Fred Schenck, Matt H. Dunn, Robert Langley, J. F. Mullinger, Gus Hemminghaus, A. Hiern, William F. Luedemann, G. F. Wisemann, W. J. Kearney, C. D. Blake, Hy. G. Doerner, H. Brocker, E. J. O'Neill, Hy. Schor, J. R. Donovan, E. F. Pommer.

PITTSBURG GAS COKE.
Furnace or crushed size, prompt delivery.
DUNK BROS. COAL & COKE CO.

Brides Are Wearing More Jewels.

From the New York Evening Post.

It is noticeable at many of the smart weddings of the season that the bride no longer denies herself the wearing of any jewels. It used to be a sort of unwritten but carefully adhered to law that a maiden on her wedding day should have no ornaments save those of her blooming youth and the typical flowers of her State. This, however, has been gradually changed, and brides appear more and more often with superb gems. It was literally a yard of pearls that a bride wore on her neck not long ago when she became a wife. A bit of sentiment about this comparatively new fashion wearing brides is that only the ornaments that are given by the immediate family or the groom shall be thus honored.

To Remove Stains From Satin.
From the London Evening News.
Take a piece of new flannel and dip it in

sprits of wine, rub the satin lengthwise, according to the grain, with this, taking care to change the soiled parts of the flannel so as not to rub any dirt on parts already cleaned. Dry with a clean rag, and if necessary pass a cool iron over the back of the satin.

To the Klondike.
Tuesday, Feb. 22, the Missouri Pacific Railway will put in operation a weekly service of Tourist Sleeping Cars between St. Louis and Portland. This affords unusual advantages to those contemplating a trip to the Klondike Gold Fields.

Unembarrassed.
"I thought," said the man who had been burned out, "that you told me this was a fireproof safe."

"So it is," replied the traveling salesman. "If anybody doubts that you have had a fire, you can point to that safe and prove it immediately."

For Coughs, Asthma and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." See a box.

All in the Shortest Month.
St. Valentine's Day, Washington's birthday and Ash Wednesday will be the three notable days of this month. The first two have little social significance and the latter a great deal. Lent comes early this year, before the Christmas greens are forgotten, and the last relic of them buried by the open fire. The good church people to whom Christmas greens have some significance besides denoting the general joy of the holiday season, put their greens up at Christmas and left them until the 23 of February, the feast of the Purification of

Get Rid of Rheumatism!

There is only one way to get rid of Rheumatism. It is undisputed that it is a blood disease, but it is such an obstinate one that the many blood tonics on the market have no effect upon it, because the disease is beyond their reach. S. S. S. is the only remedy that can cure Rheumatism, as it is a real blood remedy, and is made to cure all deep-seated blood diseases which are beyond the reach of other remedies.

A few years ago I was taken with inflammatory Rheumatism, which, though mild at first, became gradually so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried several prominent physicians but was unable to get the slightest relief; the pain spread over my entire body, and for six months I suffered agony. I tried many patent medicines, but none relieved me. I then decided to try S. S. S., but before allowing me to take it, my guardian, who was a chemist, analyzed the medicine, and pronounced it free from potash and mercury. I felt so much better after taking two bottles, that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely. The cure was permanent, for I have never since had a touch of Rheumatism though many times exposed to damp and cold weather.



MISS ELIZABETH M. TIPPIN.
8711 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia.

Those who experiment with various so-called rheumatic cures do so at their own expense, for the disease is getting a firmer hold on them all the while. It is foolish to expect liniments or lotions to do any good, for the disease is in the blood, and, of course, can not be reached by local applications.

Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) has made some remarkable cures of Rheumatism. It is the best blood remedy known, and promptly goes down to the very cause of the trouble and forces it from the system. A trial will prove that it is the proper remedy for even the most obstinate case. S. S. S. is purely vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash or other mineral.

Books sent free by Swift Specific Co., B. Y. Atlanta, Ga.

Blood Humors

Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, from infancy to age, speedily cured by warm baths with CUTICURA. Soak, gentle anointings with CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA. Result: Text, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. Purveyors are Druggists, Chemists, and Dealers in Skin Remedies. "See How to Cure Every Skin Disease." Send for Free Book. Price 10 Cents. Write to J. C. Williams, Boston, Mass.

COAL

WE HAVE DROPPED THE PRICE VERY LOW.

VIRGINIA COKE

Virginia Coke will reduce your bills for fuel and grate fuel. \$5.00 per ton delivered.

LITTLE MUDDY LUMP COAL.

Is High-Grade Coal at a Very Low Price. See our Orders Now.

BECK-WALKER COAL CO.

Tel. Main 2308. Office, 224-226 Century Building.

LUMP OR BOK

DIAMOND

NO SOOT. NO CLINKERS.

the Virgin Mary. The close of the Christmas season, in the Episcopal down until that, however, even of member this.

Monday's Piano Bargains.
Knabe piano, elegantly carved rosewood case, full octave, overstrung scale, ivory keys. I guarantee this piano fully Steinway piano, choice dark case, highly polished, overstrung scale, ivory keys, modern improvements, \$135. You know the "Steinway."

Kimball piano, rich French walnut case, large size, all modern improvements, only \$25. Regular price now is \$485.
E. A. KIESSELHORST, 1000 Olive St.

COLLIDED IN A SNOW STORM

One Man Was Killed and Many Injured by the Smash-Up.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 12.—Two passenger trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road came into collision during a blinding snow storm this afternoon, resulting in one death and injury to a score of more persons. The accident occurred in a deep cut six miles south of Rockford and both engines were demolished. Engineer R. C. Tilden is dead.

The injured are Conductor Kelly of Quincy, Ariz. broken, internal injuries; probably died. Fireman George Stevenson and Fire-

BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Syphilis permanently cured in 15 to 25 days. You can be treated at home for the same price as in our hospital. If you prefer to come here we will restrict to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and so charge if we fail to cure. If you have taken Mercury, Iodine, Potash, and still have "cure" symptoms, Knabe's Blood Poison is the only cure. It is a blood purifier, and it is the only blood purifier that is safe and effective. It is the only blood purifier that is safe and effective. It is the only blood purifier that is safe and effective.

Knights of St. Patrick Meeting.
The Knights of St. Patrick held a social meeting in parlor 22 of the Lendell Hotel last night. There were songs, speeches and a cold luncheon. Two new members were initiated and five proposed.

Eyes Tested Free.
We are scientific and accurate. If you do not need glasses we will tell you so. We do all sorts of spectacle repairing. Elgas & Egerton, Opticians, 217 North Seventh street.

Man D. T. Davies, both thrown from the cab, seriously injured internally. Other trainmen were slightly hurt and 20 passengers received bruises and cuts, but none was seriously injured.

Knights of St. Patrick Meeting.
The Knights of St. Patrick held a social meeting in parlor 22 of the Lendell Hotel last night. There were songs, speeches and a cold luncheon. Two new members were initiated and five proposed.

Eyes Tested Free.
We are scientific and accurate. If you do not need glasses we will tell you so. We do all sorts of spectacle repairing. Elgas & Egerton, Opticians, 217 North Seventh street.

Man D. T. Davies, both thrown from the cab, seriously injured internally. Other trainmen were slightly hurt and 20 passengers received bruises and cuts, but none was seriously injured.

BUSINESS FOR SA

14 words or less, 25c.

KININGS—For sale, light manufacturing building, established 1888; will net \$2000 a year; Ad. 23, Post-Dispatch.

FITCHER—OUTFIT—For sale, butcher outfit; almost new. Call 27 S. Main st.

FITCHER SHOP—Wanted, to sell good buying outfit shop on account of sickness. Call a 3022, Louisville.

ANDY STORE—For sale, candy and cigar store; full furnish rooms above; cheap rent. 1430 Franklin.

ANNING FACTORY—For sale, on easy terms; located at Carthage, Ind.; buildings and equipment nearly new; good location; Particulars, call and sweeten up and land in the State; a fine opportunity. H. Harry Watts, Knightstown, Ind.

OTHING STORE—Doing \$25,000 business; with 12 or 13 employees; located at one of the best locations, Belleville, Ill.

NECTIONARY—For sale, drug store or West-Comfectionery, clear and tobacco stock, 4740 Easton av.

FOOTWEAR—For sale, cheap; good location; very low price; corner Court and Third; will sell only one other drug store; a bargain. Address of owner, United Trust Building.

DRUG STORE—For sale, drug store, in Missouri town, 1800 inhabitants; electric lights, water, sewerage, and gas; good location; good business; excellent; good reasons for selling. Ad. a 119, Evans av.

ED STORE—For sale, one of the best paying and best located in the city. Call immediately at 3033, Jefferson av.

OCERY—6 rooms and bath; rent \$28; all cash ready; good location; good reasons for selling. Ad. 23, Post-Dispatch.

WILLIAMS & VAUGHN, 10th and Pine.

OCERY—New stock and fixtures; cash ready; good reasons for selling. Ad. G 13, Post-Dispatch.

OCERY AND SALOON—South Side; new location; good business; good reasons for selling. Ad. 23, Post-Dispatch.

WILLIAMS & VAUGHN, 10th and Pine.

OCERY—Rent \$20; involves \$1000; owner going east; for sale; good reasons for selling. Ad. 23, Post-Dispatch.

WILLIAMS & VAUGHN, 10th and Pine.

OCERY—For sale, grocery store and saloon on Broadway; 8-year lease; cheap rent; corner Court and Third, Post-Dispatch.

OCERY—For sale, good grocery store; excellent location; owner leaving city; \$500 to \$600 cash; chance good security. Ad. G 28, Post-Dispatch.

OCERY—Grocery in West End for sale or trade; for small home; good reasons for selling. Ad. 23, Post-Dispatch.

OCERY—For sale, grocery store, 4257 Olive; net \$100 in the city; don't miss this first business opportunity. Ad. H. F. Starr, trustee, Eastern City.

VELVET STORE—For sale; cheap; a good location; other business to attend to. 11144, Franklin.

NCH COUNTRY—For sale, lunch counter, clearing \$100 monthly; good location; good business; price \$5.50; must sell at once. Ad. W 37, Post-Dispatch.

NCHROOM—Downtown, fully fitted up; business \$31 daily; clean, leaving city; price \$300. Ad. 23, Post-Dispatch.

WILLIAMS & VAUGHN, 10th and Pine.

MARKET—For sale, meat market; good locality; reasons to retire on account of other business. Address M 31, Post-Dispatch.

MARKET—For sale, meat market; good locality; reasons to retire on account of other business. Address M 31, Post-Dispatch.

MARKET—For sale, 25 N. Jefferson av.

MARKET—For sale, a first-class meat and vegetable market, with complete fixtures; good reasons for selling. Call 23, Post-Dispatch.

MARKET—For sale, a first-class meat and vegetable market, with complete fixtures; good reasons for selling. Call 23, Post-Dispatch.

MARKET—For sale, good locality; owner wants to retire on account of other business. Ad. 23, Post-Dispatch.

ERCHANDISE—For sale, a good opportunity to use a \$10,000 clean, new stock of general merchandise; well located; good business; excellent farming community on the Rock Island Railroad; giving a good cash business; reasons for selling. For particulars, address H. F. Starr, trustee, Eastern City.

ALK ROUTE—For sale, first-class milk route, with 4000 head of cows; very wagon and milk cans; cheap. S. H. Morton & Co., 1001 Chestnut.

LINERY SHOP—Manufacturing and dressmaking establishment; good stand; bargain if brought at once. Call 23, Post-Dispatch.

WSPAPER PLANT—For sale, newspaper plant, complete for 6-column (patent) paper and job of printing. For particulars, address H. F. Starr, trustee, Eastern City.

ICE—My list of places of busi-

berted; I have several hundred placards and
 100,000 cards and country, and many very
 valuable; I bargain low to your interests and
 will give you TIMBERLAND for nothing.
 ROUTE—For sale, good-paying oil route; es-
 tablished 5 years; good reason for selling. \$201.
 St. Louis at.
 PEPPER ROUTE—For sale, evening paper route.
 1000, May 1710 Menard st.
 PARTNER WANTED—Managing partner in es-
 tablished manufacturing business; about \$300 re-
 quired. \$5 daily profit. Address R 57, Post-
 Dispatch.
 ROLLER'S OUTFIT—First-class dresser's outfit
 and licenses for sale cheap. Call Sunday at 1003
 10th st.
 ROUTE—For sale, complete light mfg. and refilling
 business; also C. & Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn.
 LUMBER SHOP—For sale, plumbing. Jobbing
 shop; cheap. Ad. R 20, Post-Dispatch.
 ROOMING HOUSE—For sale, 1st-class rooming
 house; corner house. For particulars, Ad. X 292,
 Post-Dispatch.
 ROOMING HOUSE—For sale, rooming house, 7
 rooms, rent \$20; house full; a bargain. Ad. Z 2
 12, Post-Dispatch.
 RESTAURANT—For sale, restaurant, confection-
 ery, luncheon and soda parlor, 1000 1/2
 1st, cash or time. Chas. Andrews, Elkhart, Ind.
 ROOMING HOUSE—For sale, doing a good busi-
 ness; a bargain for the right people. Ad. Z 19,
 Post-Dispatch.
 ROOMING HOUSE—For sale, furnished room-
 ing house, corner filled; rent \$20, value of per-
 nish; good location. Ad. A 200, Post-Dispatch.
 RESTAURANT—For sale, an old-established res-
 taurant; electric fans; good business; no agents.
 Ad. D 3, Post-Dispatch.
 ROUTE—For sale, West End evening newspaper
 route; price \$500. For information address T 19,
 Post-Dispatch.
 ROOMING HOUSE—For sale. Call at 1875A Olive.
 ROOMING HOUSE—14 rooms; rent \$40. Furniture
 at 1100 1/2 Broadway.
 WILLIAMS & VAUGHN, 10th and Pine,
 ROOMING HOUSE—For sale, rooming house; 18

Chestnut st. e

ING AND BOARDING HO

very furnished; rooms all occupied; good location; very low rental; a money maker; ill health compels me to leave. Inquire for account by E. Emb. L. N. 22, Post-Dispatch.

—OON—For sale, newly fitted-up corner saloon; cheap if sold at once; 15 minutes ride from Union Station. Ad. W. 29, Post-Dispatch.

—OON—Including 6 furnished rooms; business 327 city; price \$175; discount. Ad. W. 29, Post-Dispatch.

—OON—WILLIAMS & VAUGHN, 10th and Pine.

—OON—For sale, the finest and best paying saloon and restaurant in Kansas; free of all expenses; will guarantee \$5000 per year profit or will return if sold at once;—one-third cash, balance in 1 or 2 years. Ad. E. 20, Post-Dispatch.

—OON—V MILLS—For sale, or trade, on account of illness, for a salinity, for a salinity, for a salinity, for a salinity; Louisiana; good location; can sell at once; earning \$50 daily; \$10,000. Ad. F. 20, Post-Dispatch.

E RHOFF—For sale or for rent, good paying shop; a bargain. 1411 E. Rovia. av.

—LORSHIP—For sale, established merchandise store; very cheap; no taller within 25 miles; a business chance; falling prices; best reason going out of business. L. J. Wilmet, Phoenix, Ariz.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

—OON—A family hotel full of good paying boarders. All modern, all modern. Improvement. Easy S. On account of sickness. Ad. C. 26, Post-Dispatch.

WILLIAMS & VAUGHN,

—OON—Cor. Tenth and Pine Streets.

—OON—MOVED FROM 310 N. EIGHTH

Telephone Main 2959A.

Flour Mill For Sale.

—OON—Clean flouring mill, capacity 10 barrels daily; roller process; built by Dwyer & Stanley; satisfactory; for sale, at the lowest price; new machinery; all sizes new; flouring mill; new machinery; 10,000 barrels of wheat, four and best grade; all kinds of water; fuel, coal, and grain; cheap; located in one of the best grain producing States and the city of 100,000 inhabitants; and good wide territory; will sell at once and give reasonable terms. Ad. E. 24, Post-Dispatch.

FARSCAL TRIAL.
THE ZOLA CASE.The Court Scarcely Makes
Pretense of Fairness.

RULINGS AGAINST DEFENSE.

ZOLA'S ATTORNEY REPEATEDLY
SILENCED WHEN REPLYING
TO IMPERTINENCES.

BILLOT WILL NOT TESTIFY.

The Evidence for the Defense Has
Closed and It Is Expected That
the Case Will Include by
Next Wednesday.PARIS, Feb. 19.—A crowd present at
the Zola trial today was very large, but
comparative quiet was maintained. M. La-
borie, counsel for M. Zola, asked Col. Pic-
quart if the evidence was closed in March
or April, 1894, and the witness answered that
he did not remember.Gen. Pelloux refused to answer questions
put to him in conformity with his state-
ment yesterday that it was for the advo-
cate general to deal with questions outside
of the Zola case. He added: "I am of the
opinion that throughout this trial strange
things have happened. A person here,
turning toward Col. Picquart, and I say it
to his face, (renewing) who still wears the
uniform of the French army, comes to this
court and accuses military men of having
committed forgery and of having turned it
to account." A prolonged cheer from the
back of the court.To this Col. Picquart replied: "I have
said I had too much respect for my chiefs
and for justice to withhold the truth, and
I also say it again in the presence of my
chiefs.""You are making a speech," said the pre-
siding judge, again that he have to stop
you.""I am obliged to you every time you
stop me," remarked M. Laborie, "as you
thereby confer fresh honor upon me."
(Cheers.)This caused Gen. Pelloux to remark:
"He has just played with the case, and
played with it in a manner which I would
not have expected of him."The action of the court caused a row in
the back of the courtroom, and M. Laborie,
renewing his address to the court, saying:
"What reproaches you are to see right and
justice violated more and more every day."Then addressing M. Zola, M. Laborie ex-
claimed: "I ask myself whether it would
not be better and fitter to leave the court
to allow ourselves to be treated as we
are treated." (Uproar in court.)Col. Picquart said the paper referred to
in M. Laborie's report would be sent to
an officer of the line regiment rather than
to a staff officer.Several witnesses, including Anatole
France, testified to M. Zola's courage and
good faith.The court announced that the Council of
Ministers had declined to authorize Gen.
Billoy, Minister of War, to testify, and the
defense made the announcement that it
would not call any more witnesses. The
court adjourned until Monday.The case will conclude on Wednesday.
THE ST. LOUIS ATHLETIC CLUB.Over One Hundred New Members
Joined the Organization This Week.The St. Louis Athletic Club is getting
along nicely. President McMullen of the
Amateur Athletic Union is enthusiastic
over the outlook for the new organiza-
tion. During the past week the Member-
ship Committee has received over 100 ap-
plications.Mr. C. C. Hughes, President of the Knick-
erbocker Athletic Club of New York, and
President McMullen of the A. A. U., were
in the city during the week, and while
they were the guests of Mr. Alfred H.
Jesse and Mr. Dan G. Taylor.They were shown the location of the
new clubhouse and the field, and were
impressed with the convenience and as well
adapted for field sports as any ground
they have ever seen.The fact that they are within thirty
minutes ride of the heart of the city ap-
peals strongly to all lovers of outdoor
sport, whose time is limited.Three thousand applications must be sub-
scribed before May 1. If the applications
for membership continue as in the past
week, the required number will be secured
before March 15, and the ground will be
broken immediately thereafter. It is the
intention of the promoters to have the
clubhouse ready for those who wish to join
in the early spring.No effort is being spared to make this
club a pronounced success, and the hearty
co-operation of all those who are inter-
ested in outdoor sports.Convention at Carlinville.
Special to the Post-Dispatch.CARLINVILLE, Ill., Feb. 19.—The Demo-
cratic County Central Committee met here
today and selected April 23 as the date for
the primaries in the county, and April
25 for the holding of the County Conven-
tion.

A REVELATION IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A Treatment for Alcoholism That Produces
Complete Immunity.Who can describe the thrilling rap-
tures of health as it returns to a man
who has been in the clutches of alco-
holism?Nearly four hundred men now com-
pletely and permanently cured by Dr.
Ozias Paquin's treatment are trying to
do this, yet words fail of their purpose.
Most of them had tried all other re-
medies without success, for as soon as the
novelty of reformation wore off they
found that their own will power was
their only safeguard against relapse.The advantages of this new treat-
ment are many. It not only restores
health in both body and mind, but it
adds to the restoration of health an
impassable barrier to the appetite,
which insures abstinence under all con-
ditions, as the stomach positively re-
fuses to retain alcoholic liquors in any
form. In fact, it produces complete and
permanent immunity, besides doing
away with all desire for strong drink.
In the last four years nearly four hun-
dred patients have been cured, and up
to this time not a single failure has
been recorded.Dr. Ozias Paquin is one of St. Louis'
leading physicians, and all he asks is
an investigation. Scores of St. Louis
business men who have looked into the
matter stand ready to testify to its un-
qualified merit. Address all communica-
tions to Dr. Ozias Paquin, Chemical
Building, St. Louis. Full information
will be gladly furnished to all inter-
ested parties.THIS FOOTBALL ORGANIZATION
IN BETTER SHAPE THAN
EVER.

THE POST-DISPATCH TROPHY.

A Portrait of It Will Appear in These
Columns on Next Sunday
Morning.The Junior League had a stormy time
of it this week. The most promising of
all the younger football organizations has
its success built up a formidable opposition,
and this latter, jealous of the success
being scored by the youngsters, did its best
to wedge in and break up the organization.
Happily before the scheme was carried
through the youngsters saw through it all,
and together again and concluded to pull
together from this forward better than ever
before.The Post-Dispatch will next Sunday pub-
lish a portrait of the trophy which it will
present to the club winning the cham-
pionship of this league. It was made by
the Mermod-Jacard Jewelry Co., and is
a football club in the West. Several of
the players of the Junior League saw it
and were delighted with its design.The players of the winning team besides
getting the cup will have their portraits
published in the Post-Dispatch. The games
to-day in the Junior League will be
played with the teams lined up in this way:

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

Terrebonne	Positions	Griffin
Terrebonne	Full back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Half back	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin
Terrebonne	Forward	Griffin

THE ST. LOUIS MEETING TO OPEN
SATURDAY MAY 7
OR 14.

DICK DWYER AS STARTER.

The Fair Association Trying to Secure
the Services of This Pop-
ular Official.This is the off season in local turf circles.
The wet weather of yesterday has kept the
horses indoors, and they will have to stay
there now until the roads dry up. About
the only thing talked about at the Fair
Grounds now is the opening of the St. Louis
spring meeting. It is generally believed
that the meeting will be opened this year on
Saturday, May 7, or Saturday, May 14, at
the latest. The news comes from Chicago
to the effect that the President of the St.
Louis Fair Association is negotiating for
the services of Starter Richard Dwyer to
officialize at the coming meeting. There is
not a surer of better man in the position
in America than the Fair Association will
be lucky, indeed, if it secures his services.A man who will make his presence felt at
the approaching Memphis meeting is Pat
Dunne. Pat has been in the St. Louis
Fair Association for some time, and he is
a regular player on the track. He is not
a surer of better man in the position
in America than the Fair Association will
be lucky, indeed, if it secures his services.The fund for the family of the late jockey
and contributor from the two California
tricks will easily be made. The fund for
the family of the late jockey and contribu-
tor from the two California tricks will easily
be made. The fund for the family of the
late jockey and contributor from the two
California tricks will easily be made.The fund for the family of the late jockey
and contributor from the two California
tricks will easily be made. The fund for
the family of the late jockey and contribu-
tor from the two California tricks will easily
be made. The fund for the family of the
late jockey and contributor from the two
California tricks will easily be made.The fund for the family of the late jockey
and contributor from the two California
tricks will easily be made. The fund for
the family of the late jockey and contribu-
tor from the two California tricks will easily
be made. The fund for the family of the
late jockey and contributor from the two
California tricks will easily be made.The fund for the family of the late jockey
and contributor from the two California
tricks will easily be made. The fund for
the family of the late jockey and contribu-
tor from the two California tricks will easily
be made. The fund for the family of the
late jockey and contributor from the two
California tricks will easily be made.The fund for the family of the late jockey
and contributor from the two California
tricks will easily be made. The fund for
the family of the late jockey and contribu-
tor from the two California tricks will easily
be made. The fund for the family of the
late jockey and contributor from the two
California tricks will easily be made.The fund for the family of the late jockey
and contributor from the two California
tricks will easily be made. The fund for
the family of the late jockey and contribu-
tor from the two California tricks will easily
be made. The fund for the family of the
late jockey and contributor from the two
California tricks will easily be made.The fund for the family of the late jockey
and contributor from the two California
tricks will easily be made. The fund for
the family of the late jockey and contribu-
tor from the two California tricks will easily
be made. The fund for the family of the
late jockey and contributor from the two
California tricks will easily be made.The fund for the family of the late jockey
and contributor from the two California
tricks will easily be made. The fund for
the family of the late jockey and contribu-
tor from the two California tricks will easily
be made. The fund for the family of the
late jockey and contributor from the two
California tricks will easily be made.The fund for the family of the late jockey
and contributor from the two California
tricks will easily be made. The fund for
the family of the late jockey and contribu-
tor from the two California tricks will easily
be made. The fund for the family of the
late jockey and contributor from the two
California tricks will easily be made.The fund for the family of the late jockey
and contributor from the two California
tricks will easily be made. The fund for
the family of the late jockey and contribu-
tor from the two California tricks will easily
be made. The fund for the family of the
late jockey and contributor from the two
California tricks will easily be made.The fund for the family of the late jockey

MOST STARTLING EVENT OF THE WEEK WAS THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE. WHAT MAY IT MEAN?

WHAT are the possibilities of the destruction of the Maine? This is the paramount question in the public mind, which lends significance to every fact and piece of evidence connected with the cause of the horror. The first possibility is a crisis which may arise between the United States and Spain on account of the disaster. Primarily this depends upon the question of accident or design in the origin of the explosion which destroyed the Maine. If it was accidental, due wholly to conditions within the ship, and involving the act of no outsider, the consequences concern the United States alone and will merely bring up consideration of the responsibility of the Maine's officers and men for the disastrous conditions, and the utility of the modern war vessel. But if the disaster shall be traced to the act of a Spaniard or to conditions for which the Spanish authorities or any Spaniards are chargeable, Spain at once becomes a party to the consequences. Of course if the cause of the disaster were traced to an official representative of Spain, the act would be regarded as a treacherous act of hostility for which it would be the duty of the United States to hold Spain responsible and to strike back. It is incredible that any order or authorization or connivance of the Spanish Government could be proven, but if such were the case, it would be an act of war, and would precipitate a fight or a complete surrender on the part of Spain to the terms of reparation demanded by the United States. It would certainly involve the immediate loss of Cuba and a heavy compensative and punitive indemnity. If the cause were traced to any Span-

ish representative Spain could only avoid retaliation and war by apology, reparation and the punishment of the guilty official. But if the disaster shall be traced to any Spaniard or to conditions which reasonable care and precautions on the part of the Spanish authorities could have prevented Spain's responsibility will be established. No hostility will necessarily be implied by such a state of facts. The act might have been the act of a fanatic, but the ship belonged to a friendly nation; it was on a mission of peace, and was under the care and direction of Spanish officials. The Maine was anchored by direction of the Spanish harbor-master and was debarked from policing the harbor or taking open precautions against attack by considerations of courtesy and good faith. The attitude of the United States would be governed by the conduct of Spain in according satisfaction in all points of responsibility. Proof that the disaster was caused by the accidental discharge of a Spanish mine or torpedo would accentuate the crisis and arouse grave questions of good faith and of satisfactory reparation. In these contingencies involving Spanish responsibility the United States would not be impelled to submit proof to the satisfaction of the Spanish Government or of any authority. The United States Government would form its opinions and formulate its demand in its own case. Consideration of the Spanish presentation of the case would depend wholly upon its sense of justice and its view of the demands of policy and prudence. The tempers of the governments and of their people and their existing relations, combined with other diplomatic differences, would have a strong

A Careful and Complete Statement of the Points of International Law and Policy Which Bear Upon the Case in All Aspects and Possibilities.

Influence on the outcome of any dispute arising from the disaster. War may be precipitated by incidental causes or controversies arising from the disaster. In the strained relations now existing between the nations and the atmosphere of suspicion and veiled hostility enveloping them, war may be brought about by a dispute such as that over the divers, by a harsh order, a failure of punctilious courtesy or a collision of men. The investigation may develop a controversy which may lead to hostilities. But apart from the possible consequences which may flow directly from the cause of the Maine's destruction there is good reason to believe that it will hasten action by the United States on the Cuban struggle. Proof of accident must be convincing to dissipate the clouds of suspicion in the minds of the American people. Even in that case the horror of the catastrophe tends to emphasize in the public mind the horrors of the Cuban struggle and to aggravate public passions, and the feeling that the strained and disastrous situation is

intolerable that the pressure for action will soon become irresistible. On the other hand, it is practically certain that intervention in Cuba would instantly follow proof of a shadow of responsibility for the disaster on the part of Spain. The form of intervention which has been urged by Cuba sympathizers in Congress is a recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents, with the approval of the executive. This might be done by the executive in the conduct of the Government towards the insurgents and in according them the rights of war; or belligerency may be formally recognized by Congressional resolution. Recognition of belligerency would not necessarily imply any hostility towards Spain and would offer no just ground of war. So long as impartial neutrality between the two belligerents is maintained international authorities agree that a nation may without offense, while treating the ancient government as sovereign, recognize the de facto government as a society entitled to all the rights of war.

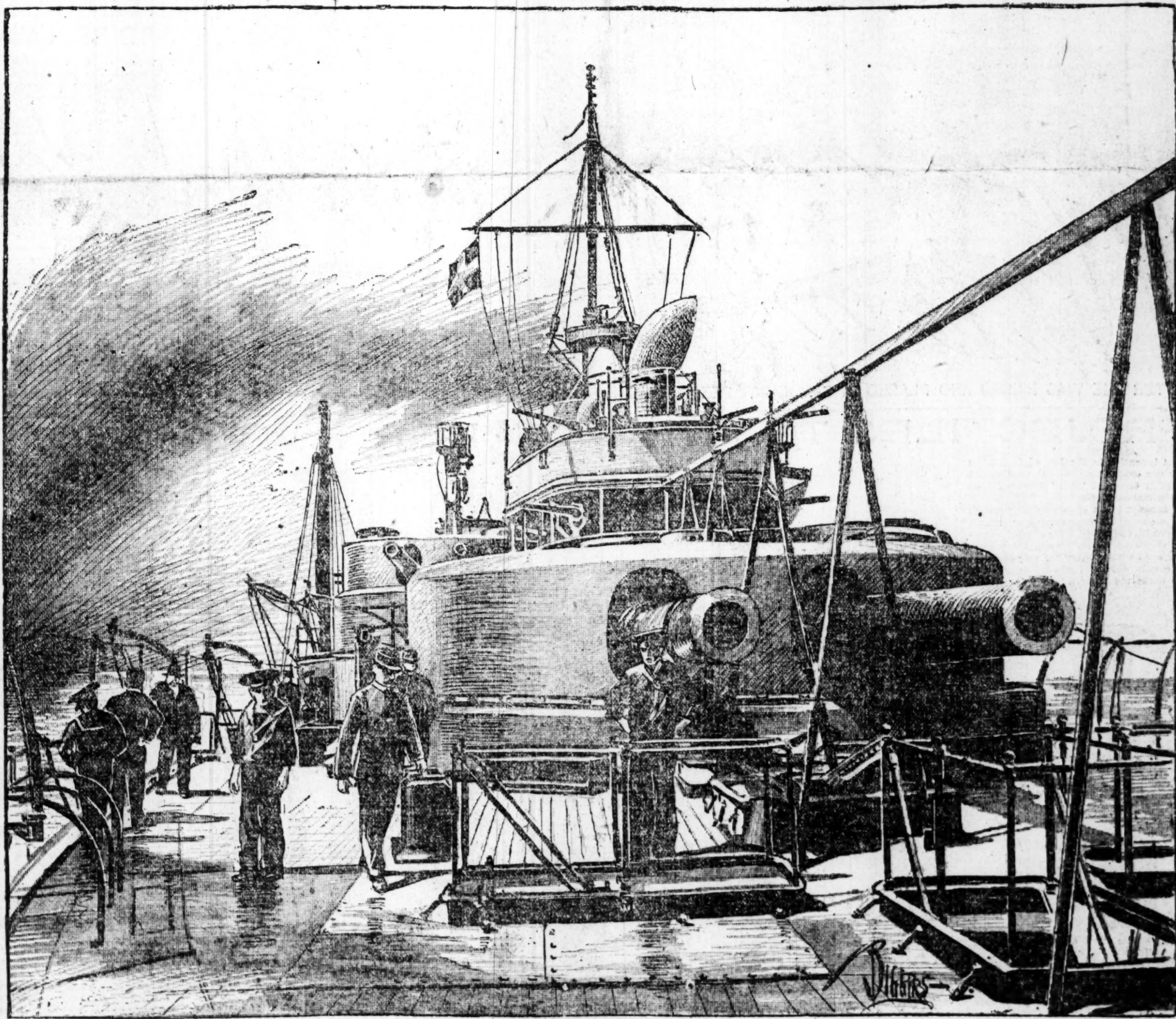
But says Wheaton, "If the foreign state professes neutrality, it is bound to allow impartially to both belligerent parties the free exercise of those rights which war gives to public enemies against each other; such as the right of blockade, and of capturing contraband and enemy's property." The recognition of belligerency, coupled with impartial neutrality, would, however, immediately affect our relations with Spain and the Cuban insurgents. In a note to Dana's Wheaton, which is recognized as one of the clearest expositions of the effect of a recognition of belligerency, Mr. Dana says: "The recognition of belligerent rights is not solely to the advantage of the insurgents. They gain the great advantage of a recognized status, and the opportunity to employ commissioned cruisers at sea, and to exert all the powers known to maritime warfare, with the sanction of foreign nations. They can obtain broad loans, military and naval materials, and enlist men, as against everything but neutrality laws; their flags and commissions are acknowledged, their revenue laws respected, and they acquire a quasi-political recognition.

On the other hand, the parent government is relieved from the responsibility for acts done in the insurgent territory; its blockade of its own ports is respected; and it acquires a right to exert against neutral commerce all the powers of a party to a maritime war. But the generally acknowledged effects of a recognition of belligerency are modified by United States laws which are thus summarized by Woolsey in his "Principles of International Law." 1. It is made a misdemeanor for a citizen to accept or exercise within our territory a commission from a foreign power in a war against a State at peace with us. 2. It is unlawful for any one to enlist, or induce another person within our borders to enlist, or engage him to go abroad to enlist in foreign service against a friendly power; or to institute within our territory any military expedition by land or sea, against any such power; or to augment the force of any vessel having such hostile intent; and the vessels engaged in such an enterprise by sea are subject to forfeiture. 3. No belligerent vessels are allowed to provide themselves with military stores, or with anything not equally applicable to commerce and to war. When vessels of the two belligerents are in our harbors together, they are forbidden to depart within 24 hours of each other. And the President is empowered to use force to send out of the waters of the United States such vessels as ought not to remain within our limits, as well as to compel the observance of our neutrality laws in general. A recognition of belligerency with partial neutrality in favor of Cuba, or any action indicating an espousal of her cause as just would of course be hostile to Spain and the latter's attitude would be governed solely by considerations of policy. A recognition of the independence of Cuba

would be a step further, but if combined with the maintenance of impartial neutrality could not justly be regarded as an act of hostility. It is a matter of judgment on the part of a foreign nation as to the ability of a revolted colony to maintain its independence and the recognition of independence, as Wheaton remarks, "is a question of policy and prudence only." Subsequent acts in the matter of framing treaties with the new government are rather matters of politics than of international law. In the cases of the Spanish-American provinces Spain submitted to the recognition of their independence by the United States and Great Britain without her consent. Should President McKinley's plan of mediation for the settlement of the Cuban struggle be adopted the whole matter will depend upon the conclusions of the belligerents. The proposal is authorized for the settlement of internal dissensions by the approved usage of nations. The acceptance of the offer constitutes a just unit for interference to end the war by the mediating power. Hostilities are not now begun with a formal declaration of war. The enemy is not notified. But as a rule a manifesto is published within the territory of a state declaring war, announcing the existence of hostilities and the motives for commencing the war. War may practically be declared by a cessation of all intercourse with and the dismissal of the representatives of the enemy. Modern usages favor respect for the persons and property of enemies on hostile territory at the opening of hostilities. Seizure and confiscation are not approved.

NEW YORK DEFENDED.
Nation's Metropolis Would Be Safe in Case of War.
MINES LAID IN NEW YORK HARBOR.
Any Attempt to Enter Would Be Disastrous to an Enemy.
THE NEW PLAN OF DEFENSE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19. Special to the Sunday Post-Dispatch. SPANISH ships at our gates; an American ship is a wreck; wild tales of war preparations on both sides of the Atlantic, growing irritation that might easily have led to trouble even if the bodies of a quarter of a thousand brave American sailors did not lie in the uplying waters of Havana harbor—this is the situation. How is New York prepared to meet it? How to be defended if need come against hostile assault? Defense there would be, make sure of that. The metropolis of a brave and powerful race is not at the mercy of a fleet coming over the seas. What our defenses are we do not know. It is not proper that we should know in detail. Not without reason were the great new forts that guard the harbor closed to visitors to-day and bodies of soldiers put on guard. Not without reason are army men in honor bound to reveal no word of what they know. But in general terms it is known—and there is no impropriety in publishing—that in 24 hours from the receipt of orders all the submarine mines and torpedo groups could be attached to shore batteries, and then— And then New York in turn might be treated, if need were, to the shock of sun-dering steel and the fierce red glow of the flames bursting from broken ships' interiors. There is a new harbor-defense scheme, for a cause. Not long ago the old one fell into the hands of the British naval authorities. It was promptly changed. Where the hidden explosives now lie, we may be sure is not known across the sea. Yet, in a general way, we may conjecture the new plan from the old, and, speaking with absolute certainty, the Post-Dispatch correspondent can state that clusters of mines operated from Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler, cover the entrance of the Sound; that others controlled from Fort Hancock, at Sandy Hook and from Fort Wadsworth and Hamilton, menace the intruder who comes by the main ship channel. The plans show how, if an enemy's vessel were to come, the artillery on shore could determine her position with absolute certainty and fire at any moment the sunken mine whose area of operation she was passing; how the giant ship would almost dissolve in dust and slowly shower on the surrounding sea the fragments of her destruction; how, even if she escaped the dangers of the first line, a second and a third would still await her. They show what modern inventive genius has done to make warfare too deadly to be tolerated, defense rising ever superior to attack in the giant contest of destructive forces. How is New York defended? How would an actual attack in warfare be repelled? The geography of the place controls the plans of defense. The great mart of trade is severed from the open sea by the end of Long Island,



ON THE FORWARD DECK OF A UNITED STATES MAN-OF-WAR.

From a Photograph by ALOE.

between which and Staten Island the river flows through the narrows into an estuary of about forty-nine square miles, containing several channels divided by large banks with about two fathoms of water over them at low tide. Long Island—100 by 17 miles—covers or banks off a large sound or arm of the sea over twenty miles wide. At a distance of twelve miles from the city proper the Sound narrows to a width of one and a half miles, and at eight miles is only a half mile wide. Two forts, one at Willet's Point on Long

Island, the other at the extremity of Throg's Neck, on the opposite shore, protect the channel. Hell Gate, a quarter of a mile wide, with its narrow, tortuous channels, still further protects the city from the sea, obliging any naval attack to be directed on one or the other of two intricate paths of approach. But the defense of an island against a foe that possesses the command of the sea is much more difficult than is that of the mainland of a country held by a courageous people and intersected by numerous lines

of communication. Long Island is therefore at once a source of protection and a source of weakness. It gives strength to resist a purely naval attack, but is vulnerable to combined naval and military operation. In these days it is impossible to prevent troops from landing when the operation is covered by a fleet, and it is almost impossible to check their advance so long as they advance in parallel lines and within effective range of their artillery. New York is open to capture by an operation of this nature—a strong force landing on Long Island from the Sound as near the city as possible and advancing by the East River shore under the covering protection of a fleet and assisting the ships by capturing the batteries and mining stations on that shore, which would thus be taken in reverse. With Long Island in its present defenseless state such an operation might be quickly completed, in spite of submarine mines, dynamite runs, plunging Davids and what not.

Taking things as they exist, the following arrangement of mines seems to give a fairly strong defense to the East River against a purely naval attack. In order to hamper any attack on Fort Schuyler the navigable water to the west of Hewlett's Point and Elm Point is mined or planned for mining. For reasons quite apparent firing stations would not be located on Long Island, but on the opposite side. Ground mines would be ready in front of the forts. A nearly every defense some of the side

THE CITY'S ADVANTAGES.
A Study of the Geography of Greater New York.
ITS STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.
Maneuvers by Which an Attack Might Be Successfully Repulsed.

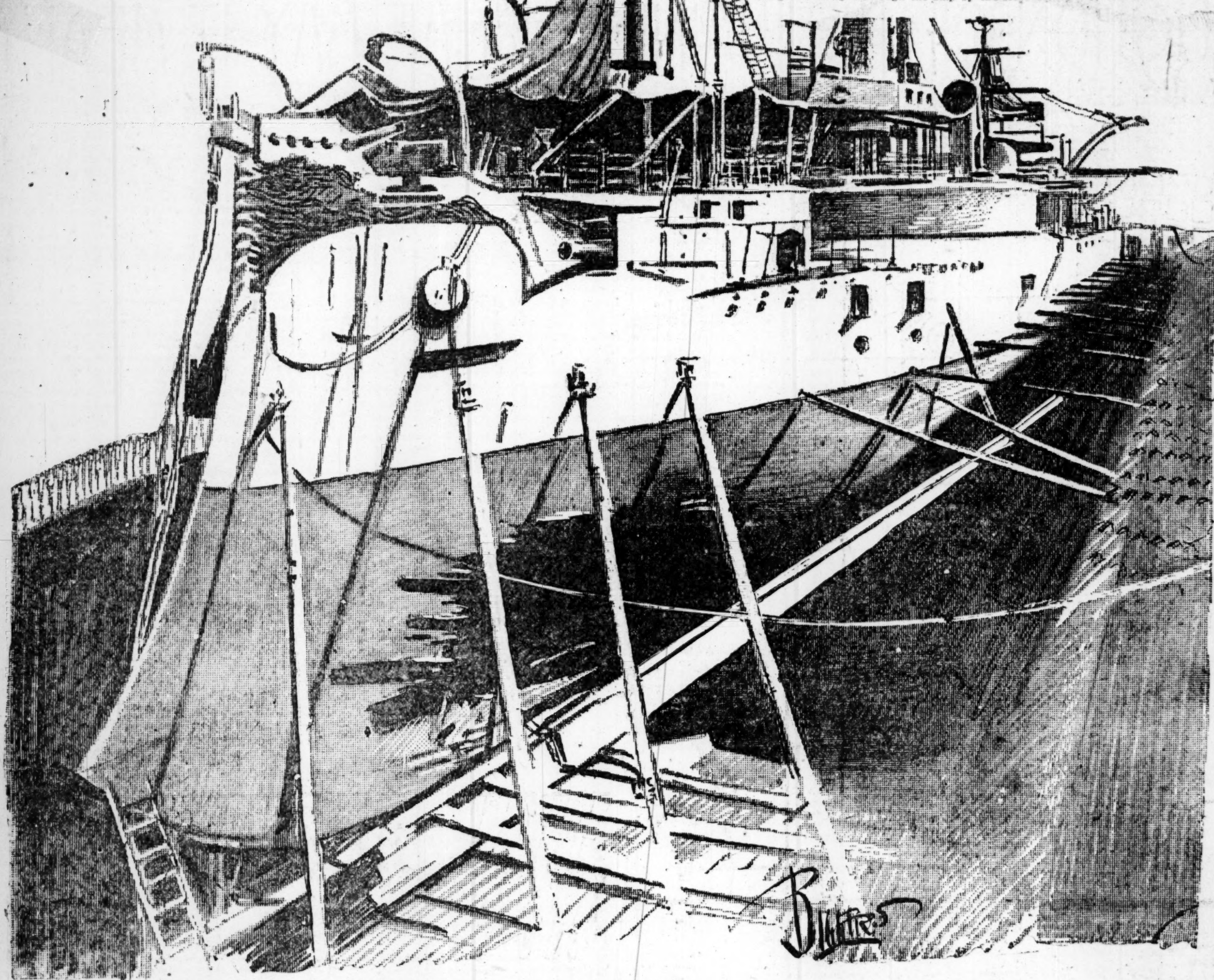
WHAT AN ENEMY MUST MEET
channels are sources of weakness. These would be blocked by mechanical mines or by sinking old ships or both combined. An attacking squadron that succeeded in forcing its way to the Brothers would be within easy shelling distance of the heart of the metropolis. Nature and man would co-operate in the defense of the city's great Southern waterway. An attacking force would here meet nautical difficulties as well as a vigorous defense. The deepest water over the bar is only 34 fathoms at low tide and the rise at spring tide is less than one fathom. The total depth is 22 feet 6 inches at low water and 28 feet 6 inches at high water. First-class armor-clads must therefore keep outside, and any close attack on this portion of the metropolitan district must be made by smaller vessels of less draught. The channels inside the bar are intricate and skilled local pilots are required to take steamers into port. Moreover, the land is so distant and so hard to approach, owing to the flats and shoals extending for miles in front, that a simultaneous attack by land could receive no assistance from the forces afloat. Combined operations like those suggested for the advance up the East River are therefore impossible. Considering these things, it appears that New York, like some other places, has a weak rear entrance and a strong front door. Yet an attack via Sandy Hook and the Narrows seems to be feared more than one in the other direction, if one may judge by the fortifications now existing, especially at the Narrows. Some believe that the key of the lock for securing the main entrance to New York harbor will be found at the inner end of the sand bank called the Dry Rover. This is ten miles or so from the Battery and six or seven from the outskirts of the borough of Brooklyn. The Narrows would afford a bombarding point for all vessels lying outside. Every effort, therefore, would be made to present an effective resistance to an attacking squadron before it comes thus far. The Swart Channel joins the main channel close to the north end of Dry Rover, the navigable water being only 150 yards wide at this point. It is bounded on the west by the Staten Island flats with an average depth of only two fathoms over them. In the rear of the Dry Rover defense, a second series of mines may be moored in the main ship channel off Norton's Point, in order to hamper the attack in the Narrows. These mines should be scattered over a wide area and of course observation mines could be resorted to with advantage, because vessels would not attack the Narrows directly during darkness. The defense of New York Harbor offers an interesting example of the general ideas which govern the application of submarine mines.

TERRIBLE POWER OF THE TORPEDO

THE BRAZILIAN MAN OF WAR AQUIDABAN WAS TORPEDOED AT NIGHT IN HARBOR.

FOUR torpedo boats were sent by President Peixoto, during the Brazilian Revolution of 1932-34, to destroy the rebel ship Aquidaban, which was lying at anchor under the lee of Santa Cruz. The night of April 15, 1934, was exceedingly dark, and the Government torpedo boats entered the harbor without accident. Spreading out, fan-like, the vessels felt their way about seeking the Aquidaban. Admiral Melo's flagship, the boat Sampaio, was the first to encounter the enemy. A sharp fire was opened on the torpedo boat, revealing the Aquidaban. At once the torpedo went full speed toward the enemy, circling to bring his bow tube to bear. The captain of the Sampaio himself pulled the lanyard. The torpedo struck the Aquidaban very far forward. The explosion was exceedingly violent, but did not change the ship's trim. Nevertheless, the shock was terrific, and the officer of the watch was thrown from the bridge into the sea. No one was killed, as there was no one in the forward compartments. The ship slowly sank till she took the ground in 22 feet of water. A care-

ful examination disclosed that the torpedo had struck close to the bulkhead, which separated compartments two and three, about 35 feet aft from the ram. It had blown a hole 19 or 20 feet long and 6 feet 6 inches broad, and at either end the steel skin of the ship had been torn. The tear extended aft 6 feet longitudinally past the bulkhead dividing the third and fourth compartments. The water tight doors in this bulkhead had been loosened by the shock, so that the fourth compartment, which was a very large one, had filled as well as the first three. Inside everything was smashed beyond recognition. The armored deck had been driven out a little, just over the place where the explosion occurred, and numerous rivets in the skin had been loosened. In all it was calculated that she had taken on board 500 tons of water. On the starboard side forward, 40 feet from the ram, was another hole, but smaller than that to the port, as it was only 2 feet in diameter. This may have been caused by the head of the torpedo being driven right through the ship by the force of the explosion.



THE AQUIDABAN AFTER SHE WAS RAISED AND PLACED IN DRYDOCK. SEE THE TORPEDO HOLE IN HER HULL.

From a photograph.

GRAND ARMY VETERANS WILL BEGIN LIFE ANEW IN TEXAS.

OLD soldiers of St. Louis are sitting around the stoves in their Grand Army headquarters these cold nights and talking of the new scheme to persuade them Southward to the magnolia country.

The scheme has recently been evolved by Paul Vandervoort, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., whose arrangements are just completed for the colonization of old soldiers in Matagorda County, Texas, and who intends to people the Gulf coast with sturdy sons of the North and make the land of the fertile South blossom like the rose.

Mr. Vandervoort calls his plan a "Grand Army colony," but it has no endorsement officially from the Grand Army of the Republic society. Many of the members are interested in his effort to procure homes and self-dependence for the old soldiers and their families, but there is nothing official about it. Mr. Vandervoort, with others, has simply bought 22,000 acres of good land along the Gulf coast of Texas and intends to parcel it out to the old soldiers on the installment plan. He even says: "We will not object to Confederate veterans who wish to join us, as the war is over and we propose to live in peace with our old opponents." And then he talks about the fifteen miles of shell beach, the fishing, hunting and oysters, the climate that rivals the Riviera, the gardens and the roses until one's mouth waters.

It is curious, though, this idea of men beginning life over again when one would think they were nearing its close. And yet all through the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Minnesota, ex-soldiers are getting ready to move southward next month.

"We don't know much about Mr. Vandervoort's colony up here," says Assistant Adjutant General John B. Bachall, who has served three terms in the Missouri Legislature. "Some of the old soldiers are interested in it, I suppose, because Vandervoort was commander chief in 1882 and he is a great hustler."

There was another proposition of this kind made in 1897, when a man named Norton came up from somewhere about Houston or Galveston with a scheme to divide many thousands of acres of land on the Gulf coast among the G. A. R. It was a perfectly legitimate affair and Norton wanted me to go into it, but I could not, because my official connection with the G. A. R. would have given it official approval, to a certain extent, and that is forbidden by the rules of the society. It may be that Vandervoort has taken Norton's scheme off of his hands, and that this new proposition is merely a realization of the one which was being inaugurated a year ago.

It is simply the Fitzgerald idea worked out in a new dress. A man named Fitzgerald went down into Georgia and bought 40,000 acres of neglected land for a song. He had the cash to pay for it, and he owned it outright. He parceled it into 3, 5, 10 and 20-acre tracts, and laid out a town in the middle of it. Then he called upon the poor people of the cities and of adjacent States to go there and invest; to buy a few acres of land, paying a small sum down and the balance on long time, with small interest.

"It proved a great success. Inside of two years he had all his money back and \$100,000 besides. Not only that, he had 900 families living on their own property, working for themselves and in the enjoyment of health. Fitzgerald's town, which he named for himself, is to-day one of the loveliest little places in Georgia. It has 100 inhabitants, and last year there were 1000 carloads of small fruits shipped from there. All that country is in pear trees and everybody is making a living with comparative ease."

"I have no doubt Mr. Vandervoort has procured ample means with which to carry out his plan. But I know nothing about that. I only say that the Fitzgerald colonization idea is all right, if it is carried out right."

The location of the Grand Army colony is at Palacios Point, at which the Morgan line of steamers once touched, but it is now reached from the gulf by a naphtha launch, and will shortly have a railroad line running through it.

"Some of the native Texans," says Mr. Vandervoort, "wonder how our people will live on small tracts of land. They forget that one-third of the world live in that way on poor land, while the land in Matagorda County is as rich as any to be found. We will make that county a second California and be 48 hours nearer market. Some of our people are skilled in fruit culture. We have all trades represented and manufacturing secured. We will have many pensioners who will draw in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars."

One house and a virgin soil is all there is yet of the Grand Army colony, but with the opening of spring the stream of old soldiers will be pouring in the direction of Matagorda County, Tex.

Will dam the Missouri river to reclaim 150 acres of land.

THREE hundred thousand dollars will be spent by the Armour and Doid Packing companies of Kansas City to dam the Missouri River, deflect its course and reclaim 150 acres of land.

That they do this is absolutely necessary if they are to extend their business. During the last 10 years the river has cut a channel close to the packing houses and year by year it is cutting away valuable acres of ground belonging to the companies and others. This leaves 150 acres of sandbars, barren and useless, between the present channel and the old river bed.

The packing companies and other manufacturers along the Missouri River are in great need of more room. They cannot well get it south of their present quarters. They must go north. There the Missouri River lies close to their back doors and separates them from acres of ground that would be of incalculable value to the growing industries.

One small dike was built in the river about two years ago and resulted in the builders acquiring about seven acres of ground. This gave the inspiration to the larger project.

For a long time the Government stood in the way. In 1875 a harbor line was established by the Missouri River Commission, by advice of the War Department, along the line of the old river bed. The changing of the channel has destroyed this arrangement, and there is now a disposition on the part of the commission to permit a change and give the packers a chance to redeem the land which to them would be so valuable.

A member of the commission was in Kansas City the other day and drew up plans and made surveys looking to the new state of things.

It is claimed that the War Department is favorable to the plan and that all previous differences concerning the matter have been adjusted.

The plan, as now being considered, is to build dikes at the mouth of the Kaw and Missouri Rivers and extend these structures or riprap to the old channel of the Missouri River, which is several hundred feet from the present river bed.

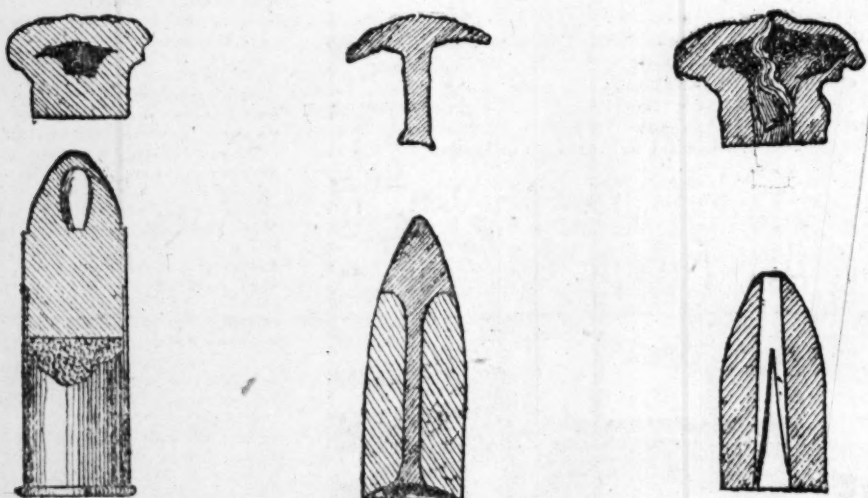
This would divert the channel of the Missouri River into the old bed and effectually restore land which is now worthless.

Among those interested in this great project, besides the two packing companies, are H. M. Meriwether and Attorney L. A. Traber, each of whom owns a large tract of land along the river at that point.

MODERN PROJECTILES TO MAKE MODERN WARFARE HORRIBLE

HERE are shown the details of the very latest invention in the line of projectiles for small arms and heavy ordnance. They are especially designed to diminish the objections to the modern rifle bullet, that it does not "stop" the enemy as the old-time slug, and also to remedy defects in marksmanship.

A bullet which offers less resistance to the air because of an open passage through its center; a projectile which will flatten out like a mushroom upon coming in contact with a bone or other resisting surface; a missile which is provided with several chambers wherein may be stored the explosive motive power which propels the projectile in its flight, so that by the use of a time fuse, a new charge is fired and the projectile is thereby given a new impetus—these are only a few of the many schemes devised by the inventive minds of the country to make the modern battle short, terrible and decisive.



HERE is shown a projectile of lead or other soft metal, provided with a cavity or recess near its outer or forward end, the cavity being wholly concealed from view from without, or, in other words, a hermetically sealed chamber. When this bullet has been fired it will, upon striking a bone, assume a ragged or flattened shape, causing a severe shock and a very badly lacerated wound, so that it would be very difficult, indeed, to probe successfully for the bullet. This form of projectile is primarily intended for use in hunting large game, and its use, in connection with the explosive bullet, is common in the cartridge used in shooting game, such as lions, tigers, elephants, etc., where it is desirable to "stop" them suddenly.

THESE figures show a projectile provided with a central passage, in order that there may be as little air resistance as possible, and, in order to prevent the force of the charge of powder in the cartridge from being blown through this opening in firing there is provided a button or wad to fit closely within this opening, with its largest surface in contact with or jammed against the powder. From this it will be apparent that upon the explosion of the charge the wad will allow the full force of the powder to propel the bullet out of the gun barrel, though when once without the gun the rush of air through the passage will force the wad out, and thus the bullet is allowed to go on its way with considerably less resistance than would a ball with a solid or rounded end.

THIS is an extension of the principle shown in the second illustration. The construction is similar, but the central passage is provided with a spirally twisted blade or propeller, which serves to impart a rotary motion to the bullet as it travels through space, because of the air rushing through the passage with great velocity, thereby insuring a rotary or boring movement of the bullet when it strikes, and the said form of bullet will also flatten, or "mushroom," at its point. The term "mushroom," as applied to bullets, indicates, broadly, any bullet which, when it meets with resistance upon coming in contact with the body at which it had been fired, will flatten out at its forward end and assume approximately the shape of a mushroom, thus providing an irregularly shaped and jagged mass.

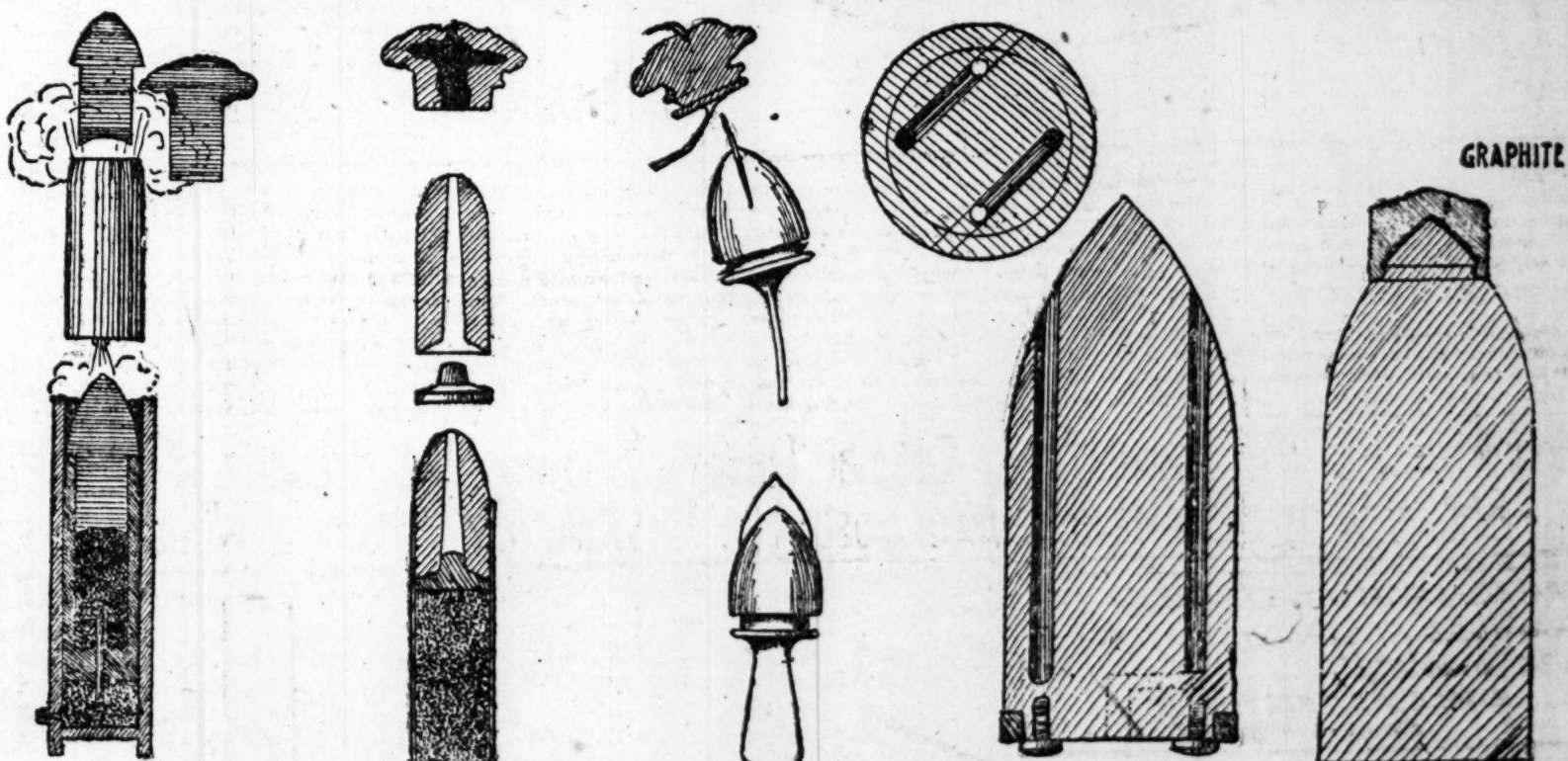
THIS figure discloses what is known as a compound projectile. Its inventor claims for it that it will, owing to its "double shot" construction, travel much further than an ordinary projectile. It has for its objects, among others, to provide an improved projectile that can be used in any size and style of gun, and which is so constructed that, after it has traveled a portion of its journey under the impulse of the firing charge, a new charge is exploded through the medium of a time fuse. Thus the projectile's propulsion is greatly aided as it is caused to take a fresh start, and is consequently enabled to travel a great deal further than an ordinary "single shot" projectile would go. At least, that is the advantage claimed for it. This innovation is open to the objection that with it correct aim will be impossible.

IN this figure is shown an ingenious blending of metal and paper dealing missile. The main object is to provide a bullet which, while retaining its size or calibre, may be made of varying weight, and also to enable the weight of the bullet to be distributed along its entire length, or to be thrown almost entirely to its forward end. The center (or dark) section is made of lead or other suitable metal, and may have a centrally and rearwardly extending core with an enlargement at its rear, or the head may be attached directly to the forward portion of the body, which is made of paper mache or other similar suitable material, usually waterproofed or similarly treated to withstand handling and the weather, although the idea at a first glance seems chimerical.

THIS illustration discloses a peculiar construction, which apparently is intended for firing at a retreating foe as he disappears around the corner, or which will "wing" the other fellow should he happen to seek the friendly shelter of some nearby tree. Upon the forward end of the projectile is formed a curved and flattened point, while on the rear is provided a curved and flattened guide, this guide taking the place of the feathered portion of the arrow and preventing the bullet from "tumbling" or turning end over end in its endeavor to follow the path cut out for it by its curved, knife-like point. The bullet would probably soon become known as the "boomerang." The projectile is said to be especially fitted for machine rapid firing guns in the naval service for firing through open port holes.

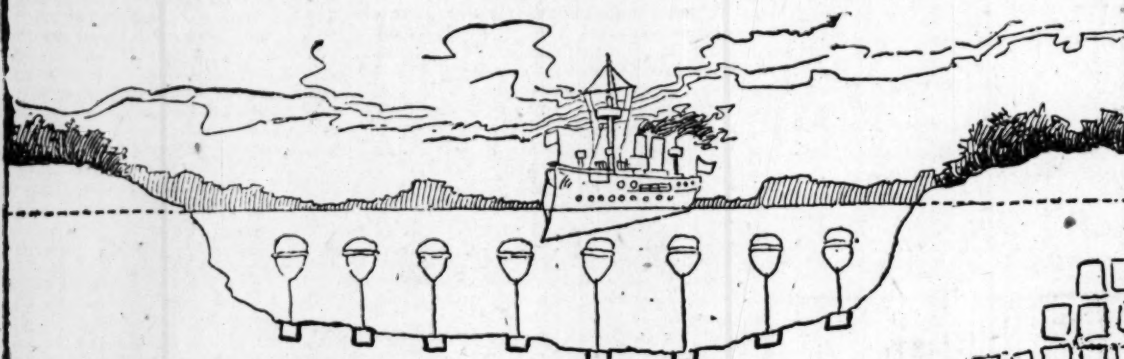
IN this figure is presented a rotating shell, the object of the inventor being to construct a shell to which a rotary motion will be imparted by the force generated by the projecting explosive, without the necessity of having the gun rifled or grooved. The projectile is formed with parallel longitudinal passages that are in communication with transverse passages which are tangential to an imaginary circle that is concentric with the axis of the projectile. A portion of the gases generated by the explosive passes through the transverse into the longitudinal passages, and, by bearing upon the walls of these passages, turns or rotates the projectile. By the use of this projectile it is proposed to make the now obsolete smooth-bore cannon an even footstep with the improved rifle guns.

HERE is an invention now in use in the United States Navy which meets the contingency of a hard-pointed steel projectile breaking when it strikes a Z-powdered armor plate. The body of the shell is provided at its forward end with a hard point or nose, over which is fitted a cap of softer metal. When fired against an armor plate the cap will be the first to strike the surface to be penetrated by the hard point of the projectile, thus taking up a portion of the force of shock, and also preventing the point from being broken. As an improvement upon this construction there was introduced between the soft cap and the point a layer of graphite. The forward movement of the projectile pressing upon the cap condenses the graphite, lubricating the point of the projectile and reducing the friction.



AND ITS USE IN WAR ILLUSTRATED.

SUBMARINE MINES FOR THE PROTECTION OF HARBORS.



SUBMARINE MINES WITH BUOY ATTACHMENT.

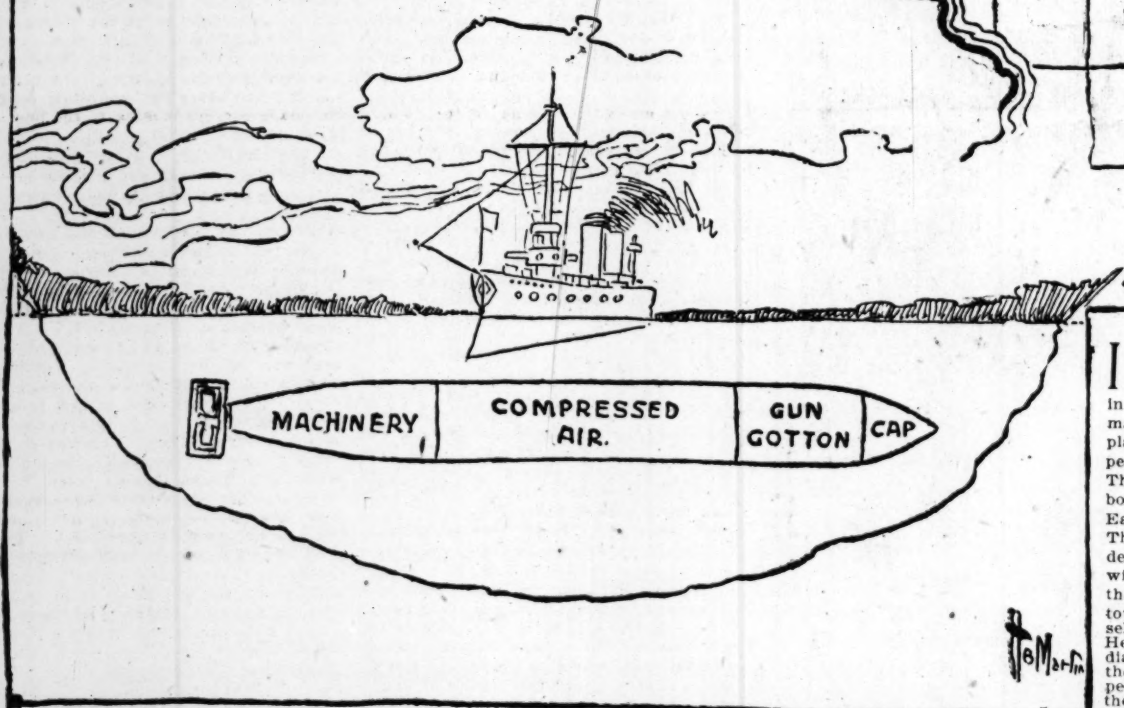
SUBMARINE MINES WITH BUOY ATTACHMENT
SUBMARINE mines with buoy attachments are used to guard a harbor at its mouth. Mines are laid across the channel from shore to shore at intervals of 15 feet. Attached to them by cables are buoys which rise to within 10 feet of the surface. The cable is so fastened to the mine that if it is swayed sharply a spring will be released and the detonating cap exploded. Men-of-war draw from 12 to 24 feet of water. Should one attempt to enter a harbor so guarded at the mouth the hull would violently push two of the buoys to each side and the cable would sway at the angle necessary to cause a destruction of the fulminate of mercury below.

HOW THE HOWELL TORPEDO IS DISCHARGED.
COMPRESSED air is the motive power for these torpedoes. They are discharged from the bow in the same manner as a Whitehead. Simultaneous with expulsion a lever is released and the compressed air, stored in a chamber amidships of the little craft, sets a propeller in the stern revolving and the blades force the cigar-shaped craft through the water.

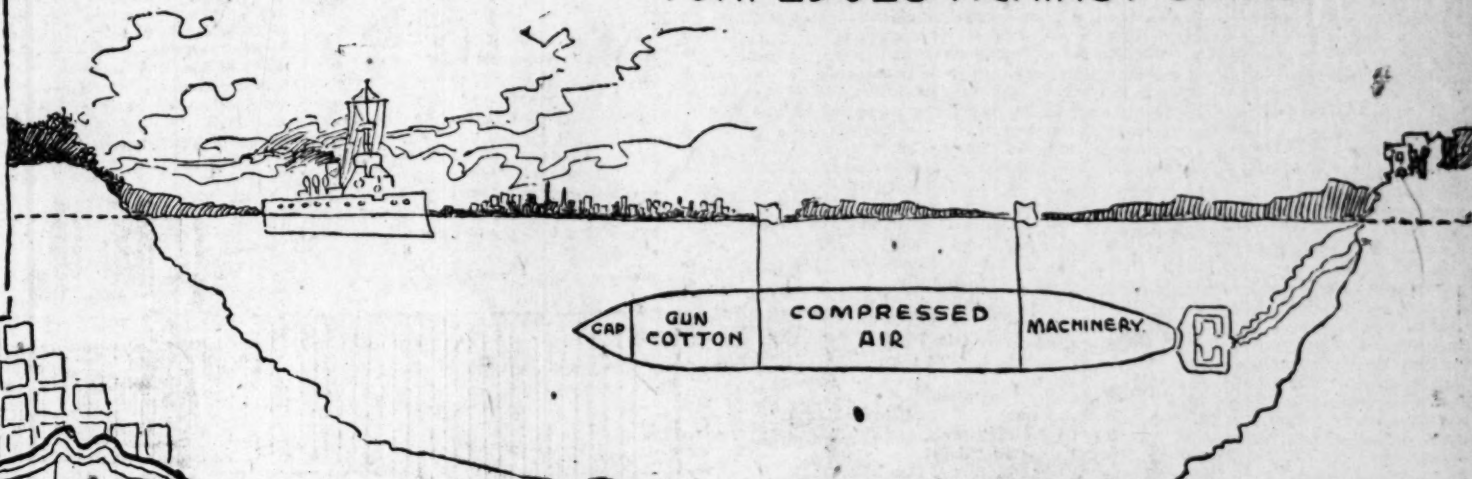
Howell and Whitehead torpedoes are always discharged from above the water line. They flop out awkwardly, as a porpoise might tumble over, but when once in the water they go straight ahead and attend strictly to business.

Such torpedoes are gauged to take and keep a certain depth below the surface, generally about eight feet.

HOWELL TORPEDO.



CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF TORPEDOES AGAINST SHIPS.



AUTO-MOBILE TORPEDO.

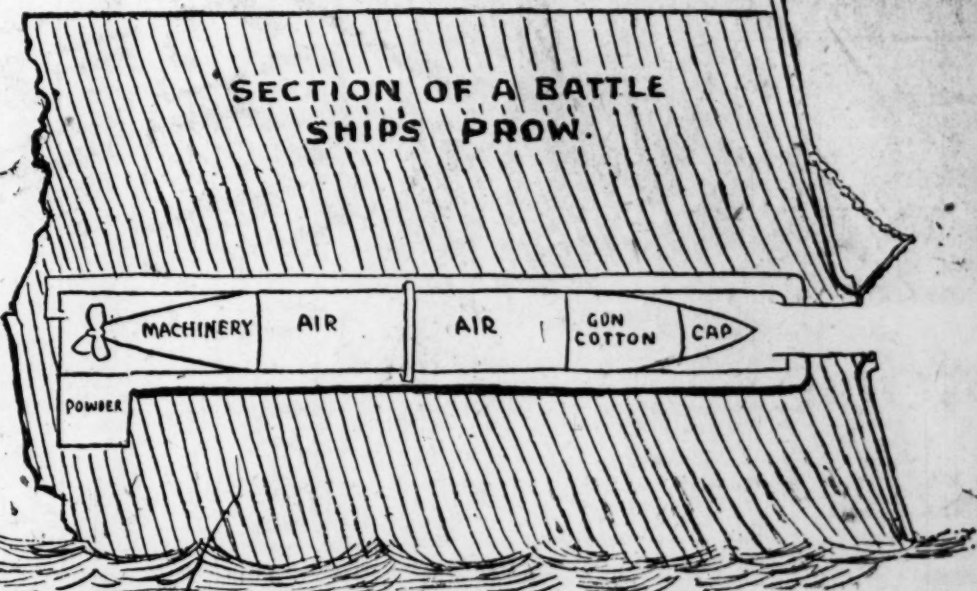
THE POWER OF THE AUTO-MOBILE TORPEDO.

THE power for the auto-mobile torpedoes is sent from shore, over wires, and they are steered by the same device. These shells are similar to those discharged from a ship's side, in that they are loaded with gun cotton. There is no compressed air chamber in the center as in the Howell, or rapidly revolving wheel, as in the Whitehead. The machinery in the stern consists of an electric battery that connects with a three-bladed propeller. When the torpedo is launched from shore two insulated wires, connecting with the battery, are uncoiled from a reel and paid out as needed. The shore ends of these wires are connected with a dynamo, and the speed of the engine on the little craft can be regulated. Such torpedoes are usually discharged so as to maintain a depth of 8 feet below the water's surface.

HOW THE WHITEHEAD TORPEDO IS OPERATED.

THE Whitehead torpedo is discharged from the ship's bow. Before it is loosened a heavy wheel in the center is set in motion, revolving at great speed, something like 600 revolutions a minute. It is this force that propels the engine of destruction after it buries itself in the water. The cut shows a Whitehead in the bow of a vessel and the manner of its discharge. Although powder is used, this is not the direct force that gives the initial propulsion. To explode powder directly into the tube would endanger a detonation in the torpedo itself. So a steel chamber is fastened to the rear and below the tube. From this chamber runs a pipe about the diameter of a shotgun barrel, and this pipe, after passing around the tube longitudinally, opens into the rear of the tube. A pound of powder is exploded in the chamber; there is a rush of air through the pipe and into the tube sufficient to cause the ejection of the torpedo.

WHITEHEAD IN TORPEDO TUBE.



SUBMARINE MINES AND HOW THEY ARE LAID.

IT has been frequently stated the last few days that Havana harbor has been "salted." This means that a network of mines underlies the water. In case of war all the principal harbors in the United States will be "salted." Preparations for this were made years ago. This is how it is done: A map of the harbor is placed before the officer in charge of the work. Horizontal and perpendicular lines are drawn and the result is many small squares. These squares are numbered. Next a surveying party proceeds in boats over the bay and locates points where mines are to be laid. Each point corresponds to a center of one of the squares on paper. The "mine" is a square-shaped torpedo and rests on the ground under the bay. It is filled with gun cotton. From each mine two wires are run to the shore. Suppose a warship enters a harbor that has been "salted." An officer is seated in an observation tower, before him the chart above referred to. He watches the vessel. She approaches a certain buoy. It rides above mine No. 12. He inserts a plug in the switchboard at No. 12 and there is immediate connection with wires that run to mine 12. He presses a key, the electric current flashes under the water, a spring in the torpedo cap is released, the fulminate of mercury explodes and then the gun cotton.

A TORPEDO is a steel shell, loaded with explosives. It is usually cigar shaped, because a projectile thus formed travels with the least resistance through water and air. There are four parts to a torpedo—the cap, the charge, the compressed air chamber and the machinery.

Take a cigar for example. The tip that you would cut off before lighting represents the cap. Cut a half inch more off and the section would represent that devoted to explosives. Cut the

remaining portion in two; one half would be for compressed air, the other for machinery. Gun cotton is now used in all torpedoes. Gun cotton, technically known as pyroxyline, is formed by the action of nitric acid on cotton. Sulphuric acid is also used in the manufacture. The product is a chemical compound of five times the explosive strength of powder. Gun cotton, ready for use, is cut into discs that can be pressed into tubes on the same principle that wads were used in old-style muzzle loading shot-

guns. Place a disc of gun cotton on a plate or anywhere else that it may be free and apply a match. It will burn with a steady flame, much like celluloid. But compress it into a receptacle and explode a cap within and the instant becomes a giant. The presence of water does not interfere with this explosion. From this follows the important fact that gun cotton can be kept wet with safety and still be in a condition in which it may be exploded.

But to bring this about two things are neces-

sary, as will be explained later. IN SHORT, WHEN WET, IT IS QUITE SAFE, AND YET QUITE READY FOR WORK AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE. When wet, it can be thrown in the fire and not burn—the acids dissolve and it becomes harmless. And when wet the only thing that will cause it to explode is dry gun cotton. And the only thing that will explode dry gun cotton is fulminate of mercury.

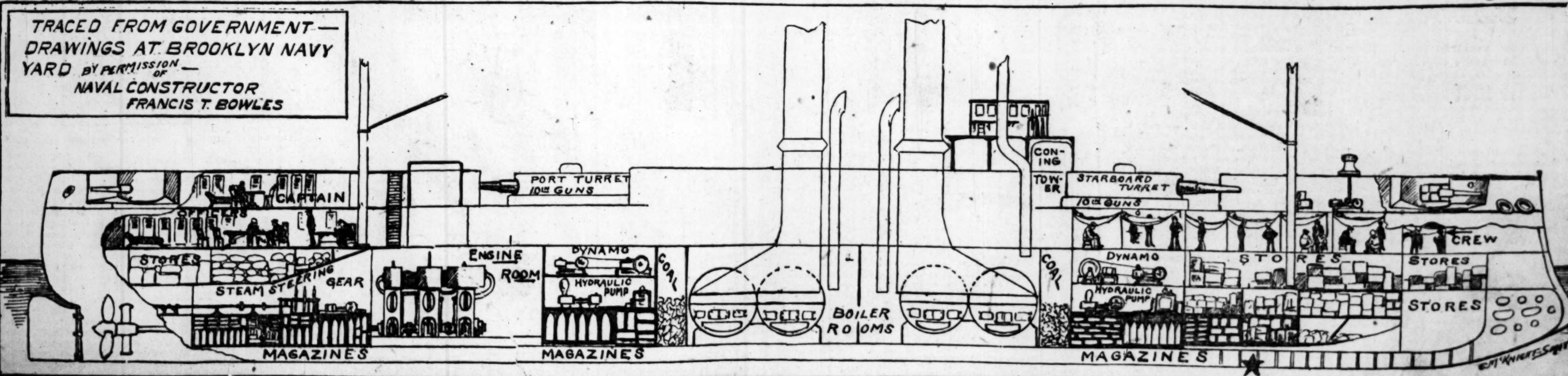
Torpedoes, as they are received on board ships, are harmless. It is only when they are as-

sembled that they become powerful. A ship loaded with torpedoes can be blown up and the torpedoes on board will not explode. This is why: Gun cotton in the shell of the torpedo is kept wet. In another part of the ship is kept a shred of dry gun cotton. In still another part of the ship are kept caps, containing fulminate of mercury. The hand of man has to bring these three elements together before the wicked engine of war is ready. These caps containing fulminate of mercury are called "war heads." They

are never screwed on until the torpedo is ready to be sent against an enemy. Neither is the shred of dry gun cotton introduced until such time arrives. The dummy head is a piece of wood the same shape as the "war head" and kept in place until the last moment. So, in a nutshell: Fulminate of mercury has to be detonated by a sharp blow, such as striking a ship's side; a shred of dry gun cotton has to explode and then the great explosion follows.

CLAUDE H. WETMORE.

Sectional View of the Maine From Official Design, Showing the Position of the Powder Magazine. The Location of the Crew's Quarters Shows Why 253 Lives Were Lost There, While the Officers, Whose Quarters Are Aft, Nearly All Escaped Fatal Injury.



VICTORY BATEMAN HAS MEMORIZED MORE WORDS THAN THERE ARE IN WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

SHE HAS ACTED NINETEEN PLAYS IN NINETEEN WEEKS.

JUST think of memorizing 133,000 words! That is what you would have to do in order to hold down a place as leading lady of a theatrical stock company for a single season. That is what Miss Victory Bateman of the Imperial has done since last fall.

You wonder when you look at the little actress that one small head can carry all she knows.

Do you realize what the memorizing of 133,000 words mean?

You know what an unwieldy volume "Les Miserables" is? That contains about 123,000 words. The ordinary novel averages 90,000 words. William Shakespeare, during the whole of his career, never employed more than 10,000 separate words. John Milton got along with 8000.

The well educated man of to-day never uses more than 2000 words.

Holmes' poem, "Old Ironsides," contains 150 words. There are three stanzas, of eight lines each. A poem of 133,000 words would consist of 21,264 lines, or 2583 such stanzas.

The ordinary column of the Sunday Post-Dispatch Magazine contains 1300 words, counting a clear column without headlines. Do a little figuring. One hundred and thirty-three thousand words would make these plays? I asked her the other day. She had just finished "making up" for her part in "Julius Caesar."

"When I get a new play," said Miss Bateman, "I read it through carefully to get the story. Then I study my own lines, act

DR. HUGHES DISCUSSES THE EFFECTS OF MENTAL STRAIN ON NERVES AND BEAUTY.

DR. CHARLES H. HUGHES of 287 Olive street said: "Such brain work as Miss Bateman does may be injurious to her. Actresses are with their brains something like athletes are with their muscles. They use them until they harden so that they will permit of much greater strain."

"But it is far too much strain upon the average brain to be compelled to master a new play every week while engaged in acting other plays every matinee and night in the week."

"Such a task is an excessive drain on a woman's nerve power, exhausting all of the reserve brain force, tending to impair nutrition in other directions and to bring on ill health from nervous exhaustion and cause premature old age."

"Those exceptionally prudent and strong brained members of the dramatic profession who cautiously guard against the exhausting features of their calling, last the longest, but nearly all break down prematurely from the mental and physical strain."

SHE CAN RECITE ENTIRE PLAYS AND NEEDS NO CUE.

by act, until I have memorized them perfectly.

"I never study any but my own parts and seldom learn the cues. I get so familiar with the speech immediately preceding mine that I don't really need the cue. The sense is all that is necessary."

"Shakespearean plays require the deepest study. Some of them I can recite entire."

"The act of learning the lines is, in a measure, mechanical. That is only the A B C of the actor's task. The test of his ability is the power to develop the character and infuse into it the proper life and spirit. He must learn how to speak most effectively the lines he has committed to memory. Last of all, but by no means of least importance, he must learn how to dress for the part he is to play."

"Particularly is this true of the actress. No matter how perfect may be her expression, no matter how warm the coloring of her lines, unless she is properly costumed for the part, her effort will fall of success. Work, work—that is all there is in the life of a conscientious actress who aspires to the position I now hold."

"I have never adopted a memory 'system.' I improved the faculty by constant study. The best training I found was to learn a short poem or sketch, then a longer one, then a still longer one, until I was able to memorize an entire play."

"By doing this repeatedly I educated my memory to a point where I found but little

difficulty in remembering anything I desired to keep. Macaulay, it is said, could repeat a whole page after having read it through only once. I have never reached that stage of perfection, but I consider my memory excellent. I have never suffered from stage fright, nor did my memory ever desert me, even for an instant."

"Some actors like to play one bill through an entire season, but I prefer the change, though it means more work. It not only improves the memory, but gives one a chance for improvement, by affording a variety of characters to be portrayed. Still, it is not wise to undertake too much, and I believe I have reached the limit."

"I have little time for study; and an actress, to be successful, must study her part, as well as human nature, assiduously. When she has not time to do either she does herself, as well as the public, an injustice."

"When there is a change of bill every week the mind and body are so overtaxed that the actor is in poor condition to appear before the footlights."

"I believe the stock companies in which I learned the most were in Minneapolis, St. Paul and New York, with Louis James as the leading man. Then we changed the bill every two weeks."

"A perfect memory is a gift with some people, but any intelligent person, I believe, can acquire the faculty. My own is the result of constant application and hard study."

JOY TO FAIR ATLANTA MISSES IS A PLENTITUDE OF KISSES.

Mrs. Kingsbery's Charges of Promiscuous Osculation Have Resulted in the Formation of an Anti-Kissing Club and a Loud Protest From the Girls.

MRS. JOSEPH KINGSBERY has created more excitement in Atlanta, Ga., than they have had there since the war. She has declared in cold type that the young people of Atlanta are the "kiss-iest" lot on earth, and that the extent to which they indulge in labial pastime is something appalling to a person of years.

Mrs. Kingsbery is the wife of a retired merchant and a leader in Southern society. They have a daughter, Miss Lulu Kingsbery, who is conceded to be one of the most beautiful young women in Atlanta. She has the old Southern style of regal loveliness and is exceedingly popular.

Mrs. Kingsbery's accusation has led to much discussion, mostly good natured and bantering, and every newspaper of promi-

daughter of ex-Mayor Glenn, rushed into the breach in defense of the Atlanta maiden. She says:

"Mrs. Kingsbery has made the public believe that kissing is a regular occurrence at all social functions. I suppose now people think that at every one of our entertainments the special favor accorded each man is to kiss the girl of his choice. It is all nonsense. I never saw but one girl kissed at a party in Atlanta. I had been dancing and, having stopped at a remote window, I peeped through just in time to see the dreadful act. But that girl was from the West."

"I wonder who told Mrs. Kingsbery that there was so much kissing going on in Atlanta? Any up-to-date girl would be sure to conceal the particulars of any such transaction. But if the men are as persistent about kissing as Mrs. Kingsbery has made the public believe, then I think a training school should be opened in our



MRS. JOSEPH KINGSBERY.

nence in the United States has had its little fling at the kissable and kissing Atlanta girls.

Among other things the formation of the Anti-Bardell Bachelor's Club has resulted from Mrs. Kingsbery's letter. The members are opposed to matrimony and everything that leads to it, and a fine of \$10 is imposed upon any member of the club known to be guilty of the act of kissing. The money, it is said, will be used for charitable purposes.

Mrs. Kingsbery says:

"The South takes kissing like other fashions, periodically, and some young people yield to its fascinations, but the bulk of our Southern girls and boys are carefully taught at home all the good, old-fashioned virtues. Therefore, there can be but little abuse of what under right conditions is a sweet and dear privilege. We all shall 'reminisce' a little and go back twenty years or more, when I remember kissing as fashionable, and young men expected to be allowed to hold hands. If I do I may get into more trouble, for I can recall many funny things of people living in Atlanta, the boys and girls of a generation ago, so I will refrain."

Everybody in Atlanta has had something to say about kissing. Hoke Smith's beautiful cousin, Miss Isa Urquhart Glenn,

city where girls may be taught to punch anything which may come in their way in human shape. Either that training or a hatpin is a good defense for the kissable girl. Once in Atlanta when a prominent but fresh young man did attempt to kiss a pretty girl she stuck her hatpin into his neck. He had to go about for a week afterward with his throat muffled up in a handkerchief.

"Seriously, I think it is too late to lecture girls about kissing after they are out in society. If a girl is taught from childhood about this awful sin, of kissing, she won't need hatpins, training schools for muscles and such things for her protection against bold young men. But kissing girls the world over will find opportunities for indulging in their favorite pastime, and it is utterly useless for their mothers to preach or keep a weather eye upon them. They elude it every time."

"I don't know why it is, but people here always think Southern girls are faster than those of the North. I do not believe it. The Southern girl is freer and more open in what she does. The Northern girl is more guarded, but deeper."

"That Atlanta girls have beauty, style and winning ways is indisputable. It is hardly to be wondered at that they are sometimes annoyed by men who wish to kiss them. Such rosebud lips are a temptation."



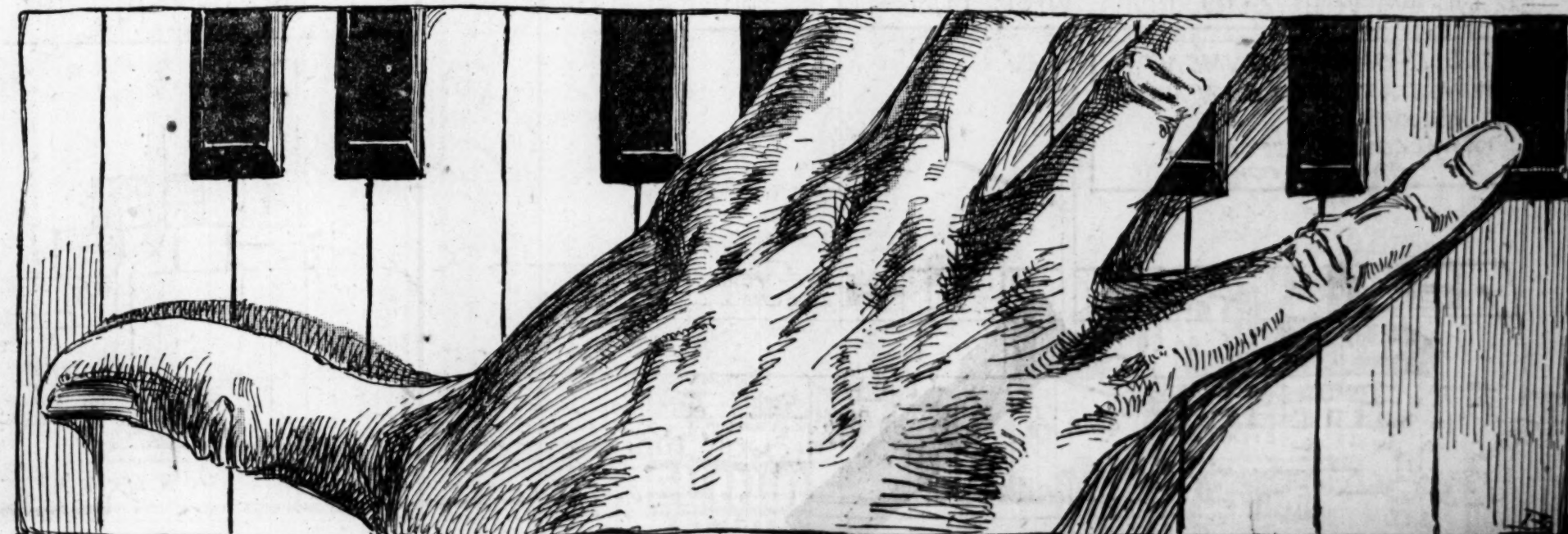
TWO VIEWS OF MISS VICTORY BATEMAN.

From Photographs.

DR. CHARLES S. MORTEN, PHRENOLOGIST, DISCUSSES MISS BATEMAN'S MEMORY.

DR. CHARLES S. MORTEN, phrenologist, located at Vandeventer and Finney avenues, was shown a photograph of Miss Bateman. After examining it he said:

"The organ of memory is located between the eyebrows, just a little above the bridge of the nose. In Miss Bateman's case there is a slight depression over that organ, showing that her memory is acquired, rather than natural. This state of affairs is frequently found. It is true in my own case."



SILOTI'S MARVELOUS REACH OF TWELVE AND A HALF KEYS.

PIANIST SILOTI CAN STRIKE AN OCTAVE AND A HALF AT ONCE.

The Fingers of the Polish Musical Wonder Are Remarkably Long and Flexible, but as Strong as Iron, and He Can Strike Keys With Amazing Rapidity.

SOME twenty years ago the great opera house in Moscow was crowded one night to the very doors with a particularly brilliant audience to greet the famous Danish pianist, Neupert. The recital had long been anticipated as the musical event of the season. Just before the time for the concert to commence, and when it was too late to notify the public, word came that Neupert had met with an accident and could not be present.

An hour before the concert began it was decided as a last resource to allow a young pupil of Nicholas Rubinstein, named Siloti, to attempt this very difficult part. The little fellow, he was not yet 17 years old, who had never before played in public, was thereupon led out before one of the most brilliant audiences of Europe.

With the first few chords the feeling of pity on the part of the audience changed to admiration and enthusiasm. And when, at the end of the selection, the little fellow stood up and bowed modestly he was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. The new genius of the keys, who has been proclaimed so enthusiastically by the musicians of America during the past few days, is Siloti, the boy genius of Moscow, and the twenty years have but served to broaden and deepen his consummate art.

Siloti has made his appearance in America unclaimed by the press agent or heralded by European reputation. One of the most striking of these is the fact that his hair, about which there is positively nothing remarkable, is trimmed in the conventional way regularly every two weeks. There are, however, many striking physical characteristics which are real indications of power. It is probable that as a matter of fact few people know just what the physical requirements of a great musical genius really are. The Sunday Post-Dispatch reproduces herewith a series of actual measurements of these talents.

This remarkable hand is so formed that it can spread itself over a greater number of keys on the piano than any hand ever seen in the country. Siloti can reach twelve and a half notes, or an octave and four and a half notes. The average musician is very well satisfied to be able to strike a full octave. This extraordinary reach of course makes it possible for Siloti to strike a remarkable range and variety of octaves, and hence his rapidity and ease. He can strike notes so fast, in running the scale for instance, that it is impossible for the ear to distinguish them. The fingers of the hand are remarkably long and the hand is an exceedingly powerful one. And, in spite of its great strength and size, it is as flexible and soft as a baby's.

One of the most interesting of the tests made was the measurement of the strength of the muscles of the inner hand. It is the strength of these muscles which gives cleanness and decision to the touch, as well as rapidity and ease. Great pianists always have very powerful hands. It is said that Paderewski could crush an ordinary hand in his grasp and perform other feats which would discredit most so-called strong

men. The exact strength of Siloti's hand was determined by means of an anthropometric instrument, by which the exact pressure exerted is recorded on a dial with perfect accuracy. The instrument used in this case had been employed for the same purpose shortly before in testing the strength of applicants for the police force. In these tests the average pressure of the hand was from sixty to seventy pounds. Siloti pressed the little mechanism until it registered ninety-five pounds without apparently exerting more force than he would in striking a difficult octave. A tracing of his hand, which was next taken, showed that his fingers were about half an inch longer than those of a normal hand.

An exhaustive reading of the hand of the great pianist was next made by Niblo, a scientific pianist. He examined the joints, the thickness and position of the muscles, the shape of the nails and the lines of the hand with a powerful magnifying glass. Siloti watched the work with lively interest and praised the accuracy of the reading. Siloti, who speaks very little English, was obliged to listen to the reading through an interpreter.

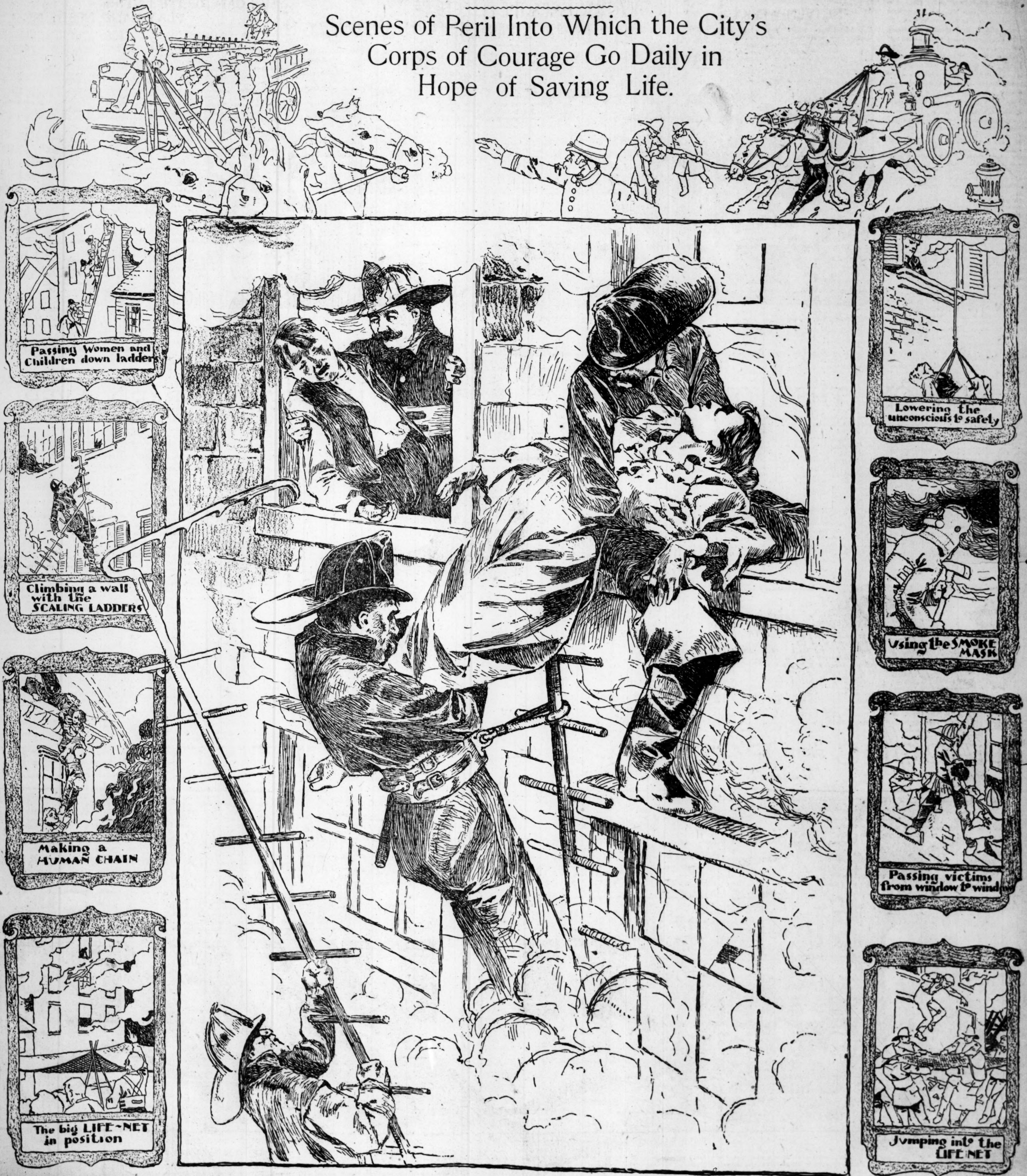
"The hand," said Niblo, "possesses the spatulate nail, which is indicative of an exceedingly nervous temperament. It is a strong, useful hand, which is indicative of order, perseverance, prudence, ideas; which is matter of fact, practicable and sensible."

"He has a reasonable pride and very high ambitions. In religion he takes liberal views. He is much a lover of enjoyment, the gratification of nature and the senses. He is a great lover of nature. His life has been uneventful for the most part. He has had some sunlight and shadow, and causes for much perplexity and disappointment. His happiest days are yet to come and he will meet with great success. He will have great wealth and will do much traveling. From his parents he inherits long life and will live to be more than 80 years old. Though he has no love of display, he likes to appear well and be well thought of. He possesses to a marked degree courage and calmness, and in no situation would he lose his presence of mind. He has the artistic temperament extraordinarily developed. He is purely idealistic, poetic, is a true idealist; he appreciates the beautiful in every shape and form. He has a remarkable love for form and color. In matters of love his ideals are of the purest and highest type."

The great musician's life has been uneventful, judged by ordinary standards. He commenced his musical studies at the age of eight years, and at the very beginning gave evidence of his genius. For three years he was the pupil and private secretary and companion of the great composer Liszt. Afterward he studied under Nicholas Rubinstein and Tchaikowsky. Like all great musicians he is tireless in his practicing. He does most of his practice work during the spring and summer months, when he regularly devotes five or six hours daily to the work. When at home he teaches a few pupils. His life is a very simple one. He is exceedingly fond of the bicycle, which is the only form of exercise he takes.

MODERN MEANS WITH WHICH ST. LOUIS FIREMEN FIGHT IN THE FACE OF DEATH FOR LIVES OF MEN.

Scenes of Peril Into Which the City's
Corps of Courage Go Daily in
Hope of Saving Life.



EVERY driver of a truck in St. Louis is they go to fires they are expected to keep The two most famous truckmen known in St. O'Toole, who helped save 35 lives in the great O'Toole was killed at a fire at Seventh and Lo- Southern Hotel fire. It was the idea of fire- a life saver. There are 100 of them. When an eye out for anybody who may be in danger. Louis were gallant Mike Hester and Phelim Southern Hotel fire 20 years ago. Both are dead. cust. The Pompiers ladder was first used at the man Christ Noel, patterned after Paris

BELLEVILLE GIRLS CONTRIVE TO MAKE FLOWERS SING ENTRANCINGLY FOR A VERY WORTHY CAUSE.

There never was a time when the ladies of Belleville could not do something wholly different on the short-cut notice and without half trying. The ladies of the Hecker Woman's Relief Corps were never known to do anything the same. At least once a year they do something which nobody ever heard of or thought of before.

A few weeks ago it was announced that this year's entertainment would be a flower garden concert at the Liederkranz Hall. They did not tell what a flower garden concert was. The people plunged recklessly into speculation. The oldest citizen said that once a long time ago—a beer garden concert was given in Belleville, but he was not there and did not remember what it was like.

The press agent was next to her job and played up the mystery good and strong by means of paid locals. "See the singing flowers," read one of these. The perfidious printer made it read "singing flowers." Somebody said it was to be a charming show and interest was compounded at once.

The guessing match raged until last Wednesday night. Then the curtain was rung up at the Liederkranz Hall and everybody said "Ah!"

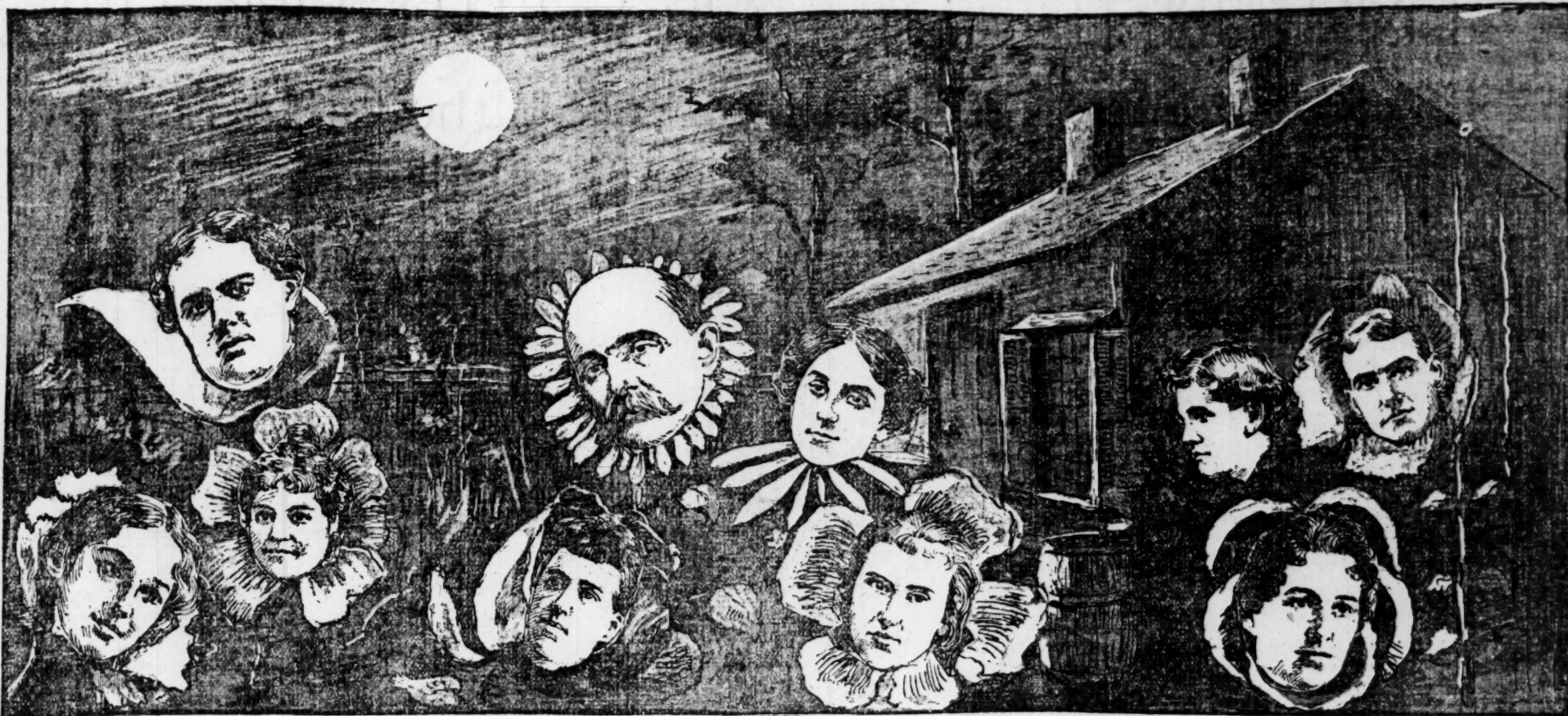
The stage was a garden fair. It was filled with flowers sweet and rare. Each flower was a living picture. The petals of each framed a face more beautiful than the praiseworthy flower that ever grew. Among them stood a gardener with a rakish air. The face of the man in the moon beamed admiringly.

The faces all opened and began to sing. Each one told in tuneful numbers where he or she belonged in the seed catalogue. The gardener, in El Capitan strain, then proclaimed he was the general overseer of the bunch. The man in the moon said how joyous he felt because of the beautiful floral things which looked up into his face.

The sunflower in sovereign bass sang "I'm King O'er Land and Sea," and repeated it in the second verse, but the Wild Rose breathed softly, "Love is a Power," and with the aid of the piano she tried to convince the Sunflower that kings and such things were not a circumstance to love. The Lily and the Red Rose then had a little conversation. "Tell me, Sister, Flower to Me," sang the Lily. She wanted to know about it. The Red Rose told her, and they hushed up, while the dear little Pansy Blossom told how dear and how little she really was.

The Buttercup sang drowsily of "A Garden of Sleep," and the man in the moon leaned over the edge and did a parody on "The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring," and the whole bouquet joined in the "tra-la." The Red Rose told about the pleasures of life "Among Roses Sweet," and the Hollyhock digressed to sing "My Love is Fair Columbia."

The Gardener, Sunflower, Pansy and Lily



MANAN JOHNSON, Lily.
JOSSIE SCHMIDT, Wild Rose.
LOLLIE HYDE, Pink.
JOSEPHINE GROSS, Red Rose.

JOHN HEMZELMANN, Sunflower.
HUDDIE STOOKEY, Buttercup.
MARGUERITE WESS, Daisy.
ROBERT MERKER, Hollyhock.

WILL McCULLOUGH, Ivy Green.
KATHERYN NEST, Pansy.

THE FLOWER GARDEN ON THE STAGE.

with the aid of the piano she tried to convince the Sunflower that kings and such things were not a circumstance to love. The Lily and the Red Rose then had a little

conversation. "Tell me, Sister, Flower to Me," sang the Lily. She wanted to know about it. The Red Rose told her, and they hushed up, while the dear little Pansy Blossom

told how dear and how little she really was. The Buttercup sang drowsily of "A Garden of Sleep," and the man in the moon

leaned over the edge and did a parody on "The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring," and the whole bouquet joined in the "tra-la."

The Red Rose told about the pleasures of life "Among Roses Sweet," and the Hollyhock digressed to sing "My Love is Fair Columbia."

invited everybody to "Come Where the Lilies Bloom," and the gentleman in Luna advised the flowers to tell him their troubles and if they wanted light on any subject to "Ask the Man in the Moon."

The Pink sang sweetly "All in a Garden Fair." The Daisy sang sweetly on a "Sweet Bunch of Daisies." What she really meant was that she was the sweetest daisy in the bunch.

The Gardener noticed the Buttercup drooping on its stem and asked it what it had on its mind. "I Wish That I Might Hide Myself," sang back the Buttercup dolefully, but the Man in the Moon put in and suggested that there was no need at all for her to hide herself or anybody else.

The Ivy Green said it was not as green as it was painted and gave out a lot of other information about itself and its personal habits.

"We're All Noddin'," sang all the flowers, shifting the action to the word, and when the verse was ended they were all noddin'. The Man in the Moon yawned expressively and took a little snooze himself.

"Flowers Awake!" shouted the Gardener, and they all awoke, just as they had been told to do at rehearsal. "Long Live Our Company" sang all the flowers, and at the end of each verse one little face vanished. Finally only the Gardener and the Man in the Moon remained. They were sad. But the flowers were only fooling. They came back, one at a time, and joined in the "Good Night, Farewell," chorus.

The cast of floral characters were as follows: Gardener, Robert Bessie; Sunflower, John Hemzelmann; Buttercup, Miss Huddie Stookey; Wild Rose, Miss Josie Schmidt; Ivy Green, Will McCullough; Lily, Miss Marian Johnson; Pink, Miss Lollie Hyde; Pansy, Miss Kathryn West; Hollyhock, Robert Merker; Daisy, Miss Maggie Wess; Red Rose, Miss Josephine Gross; Moon, Robert Smith.

The novel entertainment was conceived and the details worked out by Mrs. Ernest Wangelin, and its success was due to her efforts. Miss Emma Lorey was the pianist. A very large audience applauded the singers, all of whom have trained voices and have often been heard in public before.

It is probable that the entertainment will be repeated at Nashville, Ill., for the benefit of the Relief Corps of that place.

HINTS ON THE TOILET AND ETIQUETTE BY HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

I HAVE a fair complexion, but in the neighborhood of my nose a few blackheads appear. At times I fancy I look yellow; two or three pimples break out around my mouth; my forehead feels rough. (An uncertain whether I term them pimples or not, as they are not visible.) My face has a shiny and greasy appearance.

MISS M. C.

The scrubbing brush should be used at night before retiring. The blackheads will certainly disappear if you follow the treatment advised so frequently in this column for them. If the brush seems to irritate the pimples, I should get rid of them before beginning the scrubbing brush treatment. Try Fossatt cream for the pimples. It is made as follows: Lanoline, 5 grammes; sweet almond oil, 5 grammes; sulphur precipitate, 5 grammes; oxide of zinc, 2½ grammes; extract of violet, 10 drops. Apply a little of the cream to each pimple at night before retiring. Wash off in the morning. I do not care for the soap you mention. The French hygienic soap is an excellent one.

WHAT is the proper way of carrying out a wedding? We are poor and cannot give an elaborate display, but would like it nice and in good taste. There will be only about 15 people at the ceremony and supper. Then we would like to give a reception to about 50 or 75 friends. Would it be proper to have one waiter pass ice cream and cake to the guests and serve lemonade in the reception hall? How long it is necessary for the bride to receive? How many ushers are necessary for such an affair? Would it be well to have the marriage at 8 p. m. and reception from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m.? Please give me proper form for cards to the reception. Should the bride's dress be cream or pure white? Would St. Valentine's night be a nice date for the wedding?

H. M. G.

Have cards engraved for the wedding you describe somewhat as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Jones request the honor of your presence at the marriage ceremony of their daughter, Miss Helen Marie Jones,

to Mr. Alexander Brown Simpson, at St. James' Church, Washington street and Blank avenue, Saturday, January 28th, 1893, at 3 o'clock." The reception cards may be engraved in the same way, omitting the word "ceremony" after marriage, and substituting the word "reception" and the hours for the reception, the number of the house, street, etc. You would require about four ushers to properly look after the 75 friends and one waiter would scarcely be sufficient. Six o'clock is a difficult hour for many people to attend a social function; 7 o'clock would be much more convenient, and the reception from 8 to 10. The bridal gown may be made of either cream or pure white, whichever is the more becoming shade. St. Valentine's night would be quite appropriate.

IS the magnetic roller injurious to the complexion? Will it make the skin clear and rosy? If using the roller for development of the bust and neck, should the ointment be rubbed on first and kneaded with the hands and then the roller used, or should the ointment be rubbed in with the roller? Which is proper?

Will you also kindly tell me if it will take long to obtain this development, as I have been using the ointment for the past several months with no good results whatever, although I have not used any form of electricity. What is good to take a wart off a child's forehead?

X. Y. Z.

It can be removed by acid also, but may leave a scar. It can be quickly removed by electricity and the operation is neither painful, dangerous nor expensive, and there will be no scar. The remedy for warts is also intended for "A. M." and "Mrs. J. S." (Birmingham).

AM troubled with blackheads, which are obnoxious. I have been using a face brush. The pores of the skin on my nose and chin are greatly enlarged and fill up with a dark, greasy looking substance. What can I do to cure this? My hands are thin and the veins on the back of them are so prominent. What would you advise to make them plump and decrease the veins' prominence? Also my hair, which is black, is rapidly turning gray, although I am but 20 years old. Can I do anything to prevent it?

MISS N.

The brush you describe is the correct one. The scrubbing brush treatment will in time cure the enlarged pores and also break up the habit they have formed of retaining the secretions. Where the veins upon the hands are so prominent there is usually some internal disturbing cause. Certainly the circulation cannot be perfect. Unless it is hereditary in your family for the hair to turn gray at your age there is some physical reason for it. Debility or a nervous disease will sometimes have this effect. If you are not in good health I think you should consult a physician.

Formula for liquid whitener as follows: One quart of water, previously boiled and strained; alcohol, thirty drops; oxide of zinc, one ounce; bichloride of mercury, eight grains; glycerine, twenty drops. Take four ounces of the water and heat it to boiling; dissolve the bichloride of mercury in this hot water and the alcohol. Mix the zinc and glycerine together in a bowl, pour the larger portion of the quart of water in, stir, then add the diluted bichloride of mercury and alcohol. Bottle and shake well always before using. Apply the liquid with a small, velvet sponge. The face should be

wiped dry before the liquid itself dries upon the skin.

YOUNG suggest "mechanical massage" to reduce a large stomach. Will you kindly tell me something of the process and also if the appliances are expensive.

R. L. F.

The apparatus for mechanical massage is patented and enormously expensive. There are two or three institutions fitted up with the appliances for mechanical massage in various large cities. The process consists in giving, by machinery, the same manipulations that are so useful in manual massage. The machinery is varied and the patient receives the different machines being adjustable to the various parts of the body. The prices for these treatments are not so high as for manual massage.

KINDLY tell me if peroxide of hydrogen will stain the skin if used on the face for moth spots? Will it leave a scar after the spots have gone? Will it surely take them away? I was always considered pretty, but now two moth spots on my face have spoiled my complexion.

ONCE PRETTY.

Peroxide of hydrogen properly used to remove moth spots from the skin will not injure its texture nor will it leave a scar. You will have to use it, however, strong enough and for a sufficient length of time to take the skin itself off, and of course during this process there will be a certain amount of inflammation. The face will look about as it does after a long day under the blazing summer sun, and the skin will peel off very much after the same fashion. Get the pure compound if you use it, and be careful not to let it touch the eyebrows or hair, as it will certainly bleach them.

AM an old, married man, but I have a little wage on the question I will ask. What is the bichloride of mercury used for at a wedding? Isn't it the correct thing for the parents of the intended bride to pay for and send out the cards? Ten days or two weeks before the wedding is the correct time to send them out?

SID R. WHALEY.

In this country it is correct for the bride's parents to pay every expense attendant upon the marriage ceremony, including the cards for both ceremony and reception, the supper, and every expenditure up to the hour the bridegroom takes his bride from the home of her parents or from the church. The bridegroom pays the bride fee to the clergyman. In New York, where people have so many engagements, and there are so many social functions going on, wedding invitations are sent out three or four weeks in advance. This is considered the only way of securing guests.

TELL me, if a young man is walking with a lady in the evening or promenade at a ball, should he offer his arm just by the motion of the arm, or say, "May I offer my arm?" Should a gentleman be seated before the lady when calling on her, if she is slow at sitting down and tells him to take a seat?

J. L.

It is not civil to offer a lady your arm merely by a gesture. You should say, "Will you take my arm?" or, "May I offer you my arm?" A gentleman should never seat himself while a lady is standing. If he is calling upon her he must wait until she asks him to take a chair before he does so.

I WAS away all last winter, and just before I went home in the spring a lady called on me. I didn't get a chance to return the call before I left, but when I came back this fall I called. The next week she invited me to a card party in the evening, but she has not returned my call. Should I have called after the party or wait till she called? Is it proper to leave a card where you call when they are not at home? You should call yourself. It is obligatory after having received the invitation to the card party. Leave your card if the lady is not at home. It is no longer the custom to offer the servant a card at the door when the lady of the house is at home. It is

correct to place a card on a convenient card receiver if there should be one, as is the custom in good houses.

AM 17 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches tall. Light hair and round, fat face. Will you please tell me how I should dress my hair and what length I should wear my dresses? What colors would be most becoming for me to wear?

A. B. C.

Comb your hair off the brow and fasten it in a braided coil at the back, or dress it with two braids looped at the back of the head. If you are pale and lack color in your cheeks and lips you should wear brown or blue. If you have color you may wear pink, green or lavender.

AY a gentleman wear a full dress suit at an "at home" from 3 until 7; also what should a lady wear? We have never been to an at home or debut before. What should we do when we get there? What time should we get there and what time should we leave?

Gentlemen do not wear evening clothes until after 6 at night. If you go to the reception before that hour the gentleman should wear a frock coat, light trousers and white silk ascot or four-in-hand tie. Under the circumstances you describe it would be proper to go at 4 or 5 o'clock. You are not expected to remain over an hour.

WILL you kindly publish the recipe for Fossatt cream or else advise if it may be purchased at the drugists? I told you that I was troubled with pimples. What is toilet vinegar made of? What can I do to make the pores of my face smaller? My skin is so tender that it is quite painful to use the brush you recommended. Do you think this would be overcome in time?

MRS. L.

Formula for Fossatt cream is as follows: Lanoline, 5 grammes; sweet almond oil, 5 grammes; sulphur precipitate, 5 grammes; oxide of zinc, 2½ grammes; extract of violet, 10 drops.

Toilet vinegar is very good for an oily skin. Toilet vinegars are usually made of

acetic acid and aromatic spices, or they are made of vinegar and perfumed with essential oils. They can be made at home, but I think they really cost more and are not so good as when purchased from first-class manufacturers. If you ask for an aromatic vinegar you will get the proper article at almost any large drugstore. Dilute it with water and bathe the face. I should not use the brush while the skin is so very tender.

PLEASE advise me what is a proper and courteous leave-taking for a young lady? When a gentleman politely escorts her home in the evening, arriving at her home, should she simply dismiss him with thanks, or may she with propriety invite him to enter?

PERPLEXED.

If the gentleman is an acquaintance who has been received previously by the young lady's family at her home, she may, with perfect propriety, if the hour be reasonable, invite him to enter. Otherwise she should dismiss him at the door, thanking him for his courtesy.

PLEASE give the directions for using pumice stone in regard to removing the superfluous hair, also, if after while the hair grows thicker? A CONSTANT READER.

Rub the pumice stone upon the arms. Be careful not to rub so hard that it will take the skin off. It will not increase the growth. Pumice stone is not intended for the face.

PLEASE tell me what to do to make my hands plump? My fingers are thin around the joints, and I make my joints look so bony. Is there any way to fill them in or reduce the joints?

F. E. H.

Frequent warm ablutions, with massage and a good ointment or skin food will usually result in making the hands plump and white unless there is some internal disturbance which causes the hands to look enfeebled. Some hands are of the bony type and never get plump. It is natural for them to remain thin.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

DEACONS AND PASTOR OF THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

JOHN M. CANNON.

T. J. McEMORE.

H. B. SCAMMELL.

F. B. BROWNELL.

NATHAN COLE.

REV. DR. W. W. BOYD.

W. A. SCUDDER.

F. H. LUDINGTON.

JOHN MORE.

S. A. BEMIS.

E. T. TRUEBLOOD.



STRAUSS PHOTO

WILLIAM RANDOLPH.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.

S. M. STELL.

D. J. HANCOCK.

CHARLES W. BARSTOW.

JOSEPH B. THOMPSON.

JOHN GREVES.

AFTER being a member of the Second Baptist Church for 46 years, and for the greater part of that time a member of the inner official family of the church, Deacon Samuel M. Stelle is to leave the church and the city soon and return to his old home in Plainfield, N. J.

In view of his contemplated departure the congregation held a meeting a week ago and resolutions expressive of the love and respect of his brethren and their grief over the unavoidable severance of their pleasant and helpful relations were adopted.

A committee consisting of Deacons S. A. Bemis,

Nathan Cole and F. H. Ludington was appointed to prepare an appropriate memorial to the departing brother. They met and agreed that no memorial more reminding could be devised than a picture of Mr. Stelle in a group with the pastor, Rev. W. W. Boyd, and all the deacons.

The details were arranged and at 10:30 Thursday

morning the 18 gentlemen met at the Strauss studio on Franklin avenue, near Grand, and the picture was taken.

It is one of the finest group pictures ever taken in St. Louis. One copy will be framed and inscribed and hung upon the wall of the church.

One, handsomely framed, will be presented to Mr.

Stelle. The pastor and each of the deacons will receive one. Mr. Stelle has been for a great many years book-keeper and cashier of the clothing firm of Brown, King & Co.

Several of the other deacons have been connected with the Second Baptist Church almost as recently.

long as Mr. Stelle and a few longer. Mr. Stelle joined by letter from Pontiac, Mich., in 1851. Dr. J. Hancock joined by letter in 1854. Nathan Cole by letter in 1859. Joseph B. Thompson by baptism in 1854. C. W. Barstow by letter in 1858 and S. A. Bemis by letter in 1870. The rest have joined more recently.

DEATH FROM AN ABRASED TOE IS NO BAR TO THE COLLECTION OF ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

INJURY FROM A TIGHT SHOE CAUSED W. O. FREEMAN'S DEATH.

A TIGHT shoe killed Freeman, Smith of Arkansas. The shoe was away a tight skin from one of Mr. Smith's toes, and poisoning resulted from the wound and he died.

Judge Walter H. Sanborn of the United States Court of Appeals decided last week that Mr. Smith's death was due to accident and that the widow was entitled to \$4000 accident insurance.

That so small an injury could kill is almost beyond belief; that the injury was an accident half the lawyers who have commented on the widow's claim vigorously deny. Here are the exact facts:

Mr. Smith carried \$4000 accident insurance in the Commercial Travelers' Association. In August, 1897, he was in full strength and perfect health, he put on a pair of new shoes. On Sept. 6 he noted the skin had been worn from the top of the third toe on the right foot. The wound did not heal. Blood poisoning developed and on Oct. 3 Smith died.

His widow, Sarah I. Smith, attempted to collect the insurance on the ground that her husband's death was accidental or the result of an accident. The insurance association's officers laughed at her claims and she filed suit in the United States Circuit Court in this city. The trial before Judge

Adams attracted widespread attention and many lawyers were surprised when a verdict was given for the widow for the amount of the policy. On the appeal the judgment was affirmed by Judge Sanborn, who said:

There is no claim that the friction of the shoe which caused the abrasion was not external and violent. The contention is that it was not accidental. The significance of this word "accidental" is best perceived by a consideration of the relation of causes to their effects. The word is descriptive of means which produce effects which are not their natural and probable consequences.

The natural consequence of means used is the consequence which ordinarily follows from their use—the result which may be reasonably anticipated from their use and which ought to be expected. The probable consequence of the use of given means is the consequence which is more likely to follow from their use than it is to fail to follow. An effect which is the natural and probable consequence of an act or course of action is not an accident, nor is it produced by accidental means. It is either the result of actual design or it falls under the maxim that every man must be held to intend the natural and probable consequence of his deeds.

On the other hand, an effect which is not the natural or probable consequence of the means which produced it, an effect which does not ordinarily follow and cannot be reasonably anticipated from the use of those means, an effect

which the actor did not intend to produce and which he cannot be charged with the design of producing under the maxim to which we have adverted, is produced by accidental means; it is produced by means which were neither designed nor calculated to cause it. Such an effect is not the result of design, cannot be reasonably anticipated, is unexpected and is produced by an unusual combination of fortuitous circumstances—in other words, it is produced by accidental means.

Was the abrasion of the skin of the toe of the deceased the natural and probable consequence of wearing new shoes? It must be conceded that new shoes are not ordinarily worn with the design of causing abrasion of the skin of the foot, and the trial court has found that the abrasion upon the toe of the deceased was produced unexpectedly and without any design on his part to cause it. An abrasion of the skin, certainly, is not the probable consequence of the use of new shoes, for it cannot be said to follow such use more frequently than it fails to follow it. Nor can such an abrasion be said to be the natural consequence of wearing such shoes, the consequence which ordinarily follows, or which might be reasonably anticipated. How, then, can it fail to be the chance result of accidental means, means not designed or calculated to produce it?

If the deceased, without design, had slipped

JUDGE SANBORN DECIDED A SUIT FOR INSURANCE IN HER FAVOR.

and caused an abrasion of his skin as he was walking down the street, or had punctured the skin of his foot by stepping on a nail in his room, or had pierced it with a nail in his shoe as he was drawing it upon his foot, there could have been no doubt that these injuries were produced by accidental means, and it is difficult to understand why an abrasion of the skin produced unexpectedly and without design by friction caused by wearing of new shoes does not fall within the same category.

The abrasion of the skin of the toe of the deceased was unexpectedly caused without design on his part by unforeseen, unusual and unexpected friction in the act of wearing the shoe which preceded the injury; it was not the natural or probable consequence of that act, and it was therefore produced by accidental means.

Now what will be the effect of this decision? That question was addressed to

an insurance lawyer and an insurance agent. Their views follow:

J. C. Barrows, Insurance Agent.
JUDGE SANBORN'S decision will mean a revision of accident insurance policies in regard to ill-fitting wearing apparel. Some companies provide for this in policies already issued and nothing remains now but that the rest must follow suit. A collar button may cause a sore neck and a tight shoe a corn which, as I take it, accidents under the new ruling. Outside of this I see no other effect.

James C. Jones, Attorney-at-Law.
THE effect of Judge Sanborn's decision will be that accident insurance companies will insert in all policies a new proviso, exempting them from liability in cases of disability or injury caused by the chafing of wearing apparel. This has now become necessary or where would the liability cease? An ingrowing toenail, bunion, corn or any abrasion caused by ill-fitting garments would give it out that he was the victim of an accident. Yet, under the decision just rendered, such assertion is sanctioned by law. There have been other decisions rendered along this line and this last will only serve to more clearly define what liabilities the insurance companies must meet.

SUPREME COURT ON THE VALUE OF A DOG.

TENNESSEE'S famous dog case has been decided. Justice Wilkes of the Supreme Court has handed down a final decision and a strange decision it was.

The dog in the case was a blooded pointer owned by J. H. Dew of Nashville. He was run over by a car of the Citizens' Rapid Transit Co. while "pointing" at some birds, and so badly injured that he had to be killed. The case was tried before a Justice of the Peace and in the Circuit Court. Judgment for \$250 was rendered in behalf of the plaintiff in each case. The company appealed to the Supreme Court. Judge Wilkes' opinion concluded thus:

We think there is no error in admitting evidence upon these matters of pedigree, and the reputation of the particular strain or breed of the dog. The dog that was killed is shown to have had what in dog circles is regarded as "blue blood" and among these he belonged to the inner circle of the 400, a member of the E. F. T., or first families of Tennessee. In addition, he was of English descent. His sire was Champion Tribulation, by Imp. Bepo III., out of Imp. Champion Lass-a-Bow, and so on for twenty or more generations. His dam was Dick's Sue, by Dick, out of Ida Heath, etc., for as many generations. It is fully shown that on both sides the ancestry is traced back to the best of English nobility blood in dog circles.

The size of the dog is shown to have had a remarkable record in field trials and bench shows, and so with the dam. Dogs of the grade of the dog that was killed and with such pedigrees are shown by the proof to be worth from \$200 to \$1000 in the market. It is also shown that this dog had had the distemper, and under the proof this added to his value 100 per cent.

It is attempted to show that this dog's descent may not have been entirely pure and it is indicated that he may have had terrier blood in him, but the only foundation for this inference is the fact that he "barked" so long on the track when the car was approaching. But it appears from the record that it is a characteristic of the pointer when he gets to become oblivious to all earthly surroundings, and the bluer his blood the more absent-minded he becomes on such an occasion. In addition, it is shown that this dog is a native of Maury County, and this is a prima facie evidence of blue blood.

The question of pedigree is really important so far only as it bears upon the question of

"Insurance companies will insert in all policies a new proviso, exempting them from liability in cases of disability or injury caused by the chafing of wearing apparel. This has now become necessary or where would the liability cease."

value of the animal killed. But it is evident, on examining this record, that the jury were not influenced by consideration of pedigree in fixing the damages, since they have named an amount below that fixed by any witness who placed a value upon the animal based upon his pedigree, and adopted as their verdict the evidence given by the plaintiff and other witnesses of value without regard to pedigree, and fixed the amount at the smallest sum named by him for the dog, taking in view his qualities

and in leaving out of view his ancestry or pedigree. The plaintiff fixes the value of the dog at \$250, without any reference to his blood or lineage, and in this he is sustained. He describes him as a handsome dog, very fast, wide ranger, very staunch on his game and to the gun, thoroughly broken, a fine retriever from land or water, with an excellent disposition. He is shown also to have been a valuable and reliable guard and house dog, and to have made himself generally useful and almost indispensable to the plaintiff's household. With such an eloquent recital of the dog's qualities the jury could not have given less damages than \$250. The defendant company introduced no evidence of value and no assignment is made that the damages are excessive. . . . We are satisfied with the verdict and judgment and it is affirmed with costs.

PRESS CLUB PROTEGES COULDN'T STAY WEDDED.

JUST a year ago, Feb. 19, 1897, there was a gala time in the quarters of the Minneapolis Press Club. The rooms were decorated in luxurious Oriental style and the evening was celebrated by an Oriental wedding.

Miss Helene Heller became the wife of Mr. Sid All Chadjar late of Arabia. Now comes the divorce.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Judge Kern of the City Court of Minneapolis, and then, to make the contract doubly sure and binding, Shiek Ali Ben Did led the knot for them in true Oriental style. After such a wedding of fortunes it was not considered probable that the young couple would drift apart. They moved to La Porte, Ind., and there, the other day, Mrs. Sid All Chadjar filed suit for divorce.

JUDGE SANBORN DEFINES AN ACCIDENT.

"The abrasion of the skin of the toe of the deceased was unexpectedly caused without design on the part of Smith by unforeseen, unusual and unexpected friction in the act of wearing the shoe which preceded the injury; it was not the natural or probable consequence of that act, and it was therefore produced by ACCIDENTAL means."

TWO OF THE OLDEST CRIMINALS WHO ARE KNOWN TO THE POLICE.

"MOTHER" HUBBARD is the oldest woman criminal in the United States and "Pop" White claims the distinction of being the patriarch of the masculine light-fingered fraternity. "Mother" Hubbard is 81 years old and the last time she was sent to the Chicago Identification Bureau Mr. Evans, the official photographer, took a couple of pictures of the ancient dame, but did not have her measures, as she was so shrunken and old that her criminal career seemed almost ended.

Margaret Brown is Mother Hubbard's real name and she received the nickname because she invariably wears a long circular cloak lined with pockets in which she hides her plunder, for she is one of the most successful and notorious pickpockets and shoplifters in the country.

She is an expert in rifling satchels and her pet scheme is working railroad stations and stores. It is her habit to sit down in a seat next to a valise, carelessly drop a corner of her cloak over it and under this cover deftly unlock the satchel, extract the valuables, close it again and stroll away, leaving the owner to discover the loss.

Over 20 years ago she was sent to Joliet

for three years, and in attempting to make her escape by jumping out of the window she fell out of the tower and was so terribly injured that she was not expected to live. However, after her discharge in 1878 she continued her operations and has repeatedly served time in Chicago, Blackwell's Island, New York, and the House of Correction in Boston.

"Pop" White, who is known to the police

as James Russell, and has spent one-third of his life in jails and penitentiaries. He is a clever bank and hotel thief and confidence man, and has served time for stealing everything from a pair of scissors to \$50,000.

Like "Mother" Hubbard, he hangs around railway stations and has a penchant for satchels. In his younger days he was an exceptionally successful confidence man, and one of his latest exploits was with Nellie Peterson. He met him in a Chicago depot, and after some conversation the two men went to a saloon for a drink.

It was an old game. An accomplice rushed in announcing that a car-load of perishable produce was on the track, but could not be moved until the \$50 charges were paid. "Pop" White had nothing but a little loose change and a check for \$50 on the Union Bank of Rochester, signed by Smith & Co. of Rochester, N. Y. He appealed to Peterson, offering the note in exchange for a temporary loan of \$50, which the glibble granger readily granted, only to find the papers absolutely worthless.

"Pop" White was inadvertently a murderer, for he robbed a man in Pennsylvania of \$700. The poor fellow died of grief as the money was a savings of a lifetime.

"Mother" Hubbard and "Pop" White have had a long and dishonorable career. Their aged faces hang in every rogues' gallery in the United States, and their lives are a part of the criminal history of nearly every great city.

ZOLA'S TRIAL UNDER THE FRENCH LAW EXCITES THE MERRIMENT OF OUR LAWYERS.

NOWHERE outside of La Belle France, where the morning dull is substituted for the American "eye opener," could such scenes be enacted as those which marked the progress of the Zola trial.

The crickets of this queer proceeding have set the world a-smiling. In St. Louis the trial has been a never failing topic among lawyers, not so much on account of the points involved as the manner in which they are handled and disposed of, and the peculiar features of the French law, which gave a judicial hearing the complexion of a 10-20-30 face comedy.

Staid attorneys discuss this side of the case on the street cars, at luncheon and at their clubs and speculate on the possible finish of some of the actors in the Gallie piece de reideau had an American judge been on the bench.

Emile Zola was placed on trial for writing a letter anent the Dreyfus case for a journal called the Aurore. The man who calls a spade a spade was charged with casting reflections on the French army.

The trouble began when a distinguished gentleman named Paty du Clam was called on to testify. Mr. Clam made gestures, but wouldn't say anything. Of course a French gentleman couldn't be expected to tell what he knew in open court and the judge did not press him.

Mr. Clam, before leaving the stand, told the jury how patriotic he was, and protested that a gentleman should not be asked to tell state secrets.

The rabble applauded. Some shouted: "Long live Zola!" Others, "Spit upon Zola!" When the Republican Guards and the gendarmes restored order the judge said "Next" in French.

But, parbleu! Ze witnesses say no talk. Gen. Boisdeffre, the Minister of War, had issued orders that those summoned on Mr. Zola's side of the case must follow the lead of Mr. Clam.

The judge's solution of the difficulty was as funny as any feature of the trial. He ruled that the witnesses would have to take the star because they had been summoned,

but if they did not care to testify that was their affair.

And so, beginning with Gen. Boisdeffre, public officials pleaded professional secrecy and bowed themselves out of court. At intervals M. Zola would rise in the prisoner's dock and tell the judge what he thought of him. The judge would talk back and several brands of guards would make a bluff at bayonetting the audience.

Along about the third act Mr. Clam called Mr. Le Ba Batut a liar. "Yurraurraurra," said Mr. Batut, and they mixed right there in court.

Were they fined for contempt? No! The French correspondent remarked naively that "the expected duel was averted." It is not on record that the judge even rebuked them.

Frequently during the trial witnesses spoke directly to the jury, a thing that could not happen in an American court. At the end of these harangues attorneys would thank their clients for their eloquent addresses to the jury.

Two hundred lawyers gathered at the door of the courtroom and made open sport of the judge. One of them was arrested, but his release was ordered at once.

The climax came when Zola arose and addressed a witness who was testifying. After telling the witness what he thought of him he turned to the jury and dramatically exclaimed that whatever his fate he would leave the name of Zola as a precious heritage to posterity. And the rabble yelled "Spit upon Zola!" while shouts of "Long live the army!" were taken up by some of the crowd, "among whom were a number of actresses, who brought with them sandwiches and bottles of wine."

Here are the comments of some St. Louis Jurists:

W. H. Clopton,
United States District Attorney:

THE Zola trial is being conducted in strict conformity with the civil law that obtains in all Latin countries. The Code Napoleon admits of such tumultuous proceedings, and they will happen wherever public interest is aroused.

The French law allows a great latitude in "drawing" evidence, and "any" conclusion drawn from inference or argument is admissible as direct testimony. As an American lawyer with a knowledge of my country's judiciary and courtroom practice, such riotous scenes are almost beyond comprehension.

Judge Elmer B. Adams,
United States District Court:

I AM astonished at the scenes that are daily enacted in the Court of Assizes of the Seine. To an American such proceedings in a courtroom seem incredible. What would the people think if I permitted riots in my courtroom? How much business would be done if witnesses and defendants made speeches to the jury and to the audience, and the spectators came back with their taunts at the bench? The custom would be sadly out of place in this country. I was once in a French court, and was assailed at the lack of system. Everything seemed in wild disorder and I marvelled that any business could be transacted.

John D. Johnson:

THE scenes attending the Zola trial have no precedent in this country, and it is hard for an American to conceive of a court of justice conducted like the assizes. But it is French law, and that seems to admit of a riot within the bar enclosure of the courtroom. The whole method of procedure is different from ours, and it would be difficult to imagine an American court conducted by Frenchmen. Under their law the judges can deny the defendant counsel, and they conduct the examination of witnesses. The lawyers must always look to the bench for permission to speak. The English law is much superior.

Judge Amos M. Thayer,
United States Circuit Court of Appeals:

IT looks very funny to an American who is accustomed to order and system in the courtroom, but it is decidedly French. We cannot understand the pro-

ceedings or the laws that govern the average Latin tribunal, and to us this great trial before one of the greatest of the nation's courts appears as ludicrous as a town meeting or political caucus.

Charles P. Johnson:

THERE has been nothing to equal it since time began. Even the old Roman courts preserved more dignity and received more respect. The fact it proves is that the only race that can make its own laws and administer them is the Anglo-Saxon. A Frenchman is all excitement, always speaking his passions. His judgment cannot be sober in any case where public interest is great. The whole proceeding is ridiculous. The average American wants to know how justice can get a fair show amid all that tumult and riot.

Judge Thomas H. Peabody,
First District Police Court:

SENT it awful? In a Republic, too! Just think of the procedure there—witnesses insulted and arguing with the lawyers and the jury and indulging in all sorts of irregularities. If a man tries to tell the whole truth he is promptly muzzled and sat upon. Such procedure would not be tolerated here five minutes. How long do you suppose I would let the audience in my court bully or the witnesses or the defendant? Not one instant! I would lock every man of them up in a minute. It is a disgrace to civilization that such things can be possible.

F. W. Lehman:

THE whole thing looks to me a farce, and demonstrates clearly the inferiority of the Latin method of dealing out justice. The passions of men are excited. The stirring scenes under the very nose of the court rouse the crowd to a frenzy of excitement, and disorder has its birthplace where the greatest calm should obtain. It is the fault of a system that defeats the right as often as it accomplishes the ends of justice.



From Recent Chicago Rogues' Gallery Photographs.

DEVELOPES THE MUSCLES
OF THE FOREARM

MCCOY INVENTS A NEW STYLE OF FIGHTING

DELIVERS NEW CORKSCREW BLOW.
NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED.

LEFT-HOOK

RIGHT-HAND HOOK-BLOW

RIGHT CORKSCREW BLOW

LEFT CORKSCREW BLOW

THE most remarkable fighting muscle in the world is owned by "Kid" McCoy. Its name is the supinator longus, and it runs from the upper portion of the wrist diagonally around the forearm to the spur of bone at the outer end of the elbow. The function of this muscle is to turn the fist or hand inward with a rotary motion. McCoy uses it to make his forearm twist around like a corkscrew. His invention and use of this blow stamp him as one of the most remarkable pugilists the world has ever seen.

The muscle known as the supinator longus is wonderfully developed in McCoy. I noticed it when I examined him for the Sunday Post-Dispatch on the night of his boxing bout with Creedon in Long Island City a few weeks ago. Creedon is a much stronger man than McCoy in a general way, but his development of this particular muscle is far inferior. In McCoy's forearm the supinator longus sticks out like a big steel cable coiled under the skin. This is especially the case in the left forearm, which is more than an inch greater in girth than the right. I do not think there is another forearm like it in existence.

McCoy's use of this muscle is unique. It marks the latest development in the gentle art of pugilism. It shows that he is a deep thinker and a daring experimenter. Thus far, I believe, he has beaten everybody he fought. He has done this by pushing forward his line of battle right into the enemy's camp while he keeps himself far behind out of reach of danger.



to break. It was with a blow of this sort that McCoy broke Jim Daly's jaw in the first minute of their bout before the Manhattan Athletic Club.

How does McCoy get such crushing force into the blow? From the supinator longus alone. That, in my estimation, is what makes his work so marvelous. The old-style straight hitters drove the weight of their bodies in behind a blow by springing off the ground as they punched. Sullivan and the other swingers hurled all their weight into the round-arm blow. Even Corbett swung from the hips and got all the impetus of his body into his hook blows.

But McCoy is different from all these. He uses his long legs and long arms to bring his fighting machinery up close to his victim. At the moment he discharges the blow he is rigid as far as his left elbow. He sends in the blow by making a twisting motion of his first, just as if he were driving a corkscrew into a cork. The power comes from flexing the supinator longus. Probably McCoy gets a little of his body weight into the blow, but this cannot be very much. Constant use of this wonderful muscle in this way is what has made it so big in McCoy's arm. By relying on it he is able to do all his fighting away out at his skiffish line. What would happen if his opponent should be able to rush inside of this line? I do not pretend to say. It is certain that no one can beat McCoy fighting at long range.

JOHN H. GIRDNER, M. D.



"Punching the bag is good exercise for anybody."

To explain the whole matter clearly it will be necessary to go back a long way in the history of pugilism. In the old days, when Figg, the father of the prize ring, was champion, men fought with almost every muscle in their bodies. They not only fought with their fists, but they wrestled, tripped and smacked each other generally. It was even permitted to seize an opponent by the hair.

The whole growth of pugilistic skill has tended toward specialization and away from the old style of a hury-bury mix up. After a time the fighters resorted to the chopping style. Look at the old cuts of champions—Mendoza, Gully, Tom Cribb, etc.—and you will see that they stand with the left flat upheld so that it could be brought down with a chopping or smacking effect. The scheme was to chop or "rib" at a man's eyes until his sight failed, and then send across "the auctioneer"—that is, the right first, which knocked him down and out.

Inventive fighters thought up a plan to

beat this, namely, straight hitting. Now the arms flew like piston rods. The fists were lunged forward as straight as sword-thrusts. Wrestling was still allowed under the London rules, but it was not of much avail against a swift, clean, straight hitter. Probably Mike Donovan and Billy Edwards were and are the finest examples of this dashing style of boxing.

When John L. Sullivan, the noblest Roman of them all, came into the ring he invented a new style. His game was to rush at his enemy, chop down his guard with the left and swing the right at him like a baseball bat. This plan had the grand simplicity of genius. James J. Corbett improved on it, though. He relied on the hook blow. This was still a swing, but much shorter than Sullivan's. Corbett stood with his left fist held far forward. He swung it inward with a quick, hooking motion. The blow was not so heavy and crushing as one of Sullivan's swings, but it traveled such a short distance that it landed often.

McCoy apparently studied the history of all these blows and then put his wits to work. Sullivan's awful right had to travel four or five feet before it struck the victim. Corbett's hook traveled less than two feet, which of course was a saving in distance and in time. The quicker a blow is the more effective it will be.

Could anything be evolved quicker than Corbett's hook? Yes; a corkscrew blow. That was McCoy's invention. His industrious use of it has put him away up in the front rank of pugilists and may make him champion.

What is the corkscrew blow? McCoy advances, sparring nimbly and with many flourishes that conceal his plan and disconcert his enemy. He works around his man until his left fist is within six or eight inches of the victim's jaw. Suddenly the left fist twists inward and forward. If it lands on the eye it closes the eye. If it lands on the jaw the jaw-bone is very apt

BELLE CURTIS, WORLD'S GREATEST LADY BAG-PUNCHER.

MISS BELLE CURTIS is the "leading lady bag-puncher" in the world. It is marvelous the way she makes the leather ball bob around. Crowds at the theater send up cheer after cheer as she makes it fly faster and faster, beating a tattoo on the polished ceiling. She uses both hands, sometimes her elbows, and, if occasion requires, her nose also.

I went to see Miss Curtis after a New York performance and found her practicing in her dressing-room. "I have to practice nearly all the time to keep in shape," she said. "It took me almost one year and a

half to learn it. It's awful hard, but when you once get in the way of it you don't have any trouble at all.

"Do I think punching the bag is good exercise for women? Why, certainly. It's good for anybody. You have no idea how much good it does me. I can breathe better, and I feel so strong and healthy. There's nothing like it in the way of an exercise. Of course you must try something else with it. This is good for your arms and the muscles of your back and chest.

"It's really surprising how few people punch the bag. There's no better way to improve the health, yet people don't seem to see it. If some of these pale women

we meet on the street would practice bag-punching about five minutes every day they would look differently. They'd have more color in their cheeks and would walk more gracefully."

"But you say it's so hard to learn," I said. "Well, it is hard to learn so thoroughly as I have done," she said. "But women don't need to be so proficient to have it to do them good. They can learn enough in two or three days to help them a lot. They'll see it sooner or later, and then there'll be a big boom in punching-bags." Laughing and looking the picture of health, Miss Curtis went to the bag again. HARRY STEELE MORRISON.

CATS THAT COST SMALL FORTUNES.

A THREE-YEAR-OLD CAT and a three-months-old kitten strayed away from a house in Kew-Forest, N. Y., recently. They had been sent there to spend the winter in care of a prominent cat farmer.

These felines were no common creatures. They were white Angora cats with blue eyes. They belong to Miss Zella Mithau of 241 Henry street, borough of Brooklyn, and she prizes them very highly—so highly, in fact, that last week she offered a reward of \$25 for their return and guaranteed that no questions would be asked. The report got out that the elder cat, a female, was worth \$1500. All Kew-Forest cat-hunters when the people read that report and are still following clues. The question naturally arises, How can a

cat be worth \$1500? How can even a blue-eyed white Angora be worth a thousand and a half?

One of them may be worth it to its owner, but if it is, the element of sentiment must enter.

Most cat fanciers will tell you about the same thing, but, at the same time, cats have sold for \$100, and there are instances where more than that has been offered for a single feline. Sentiment may have regulated the price, but it is on record that the purchasers thought they got full value for their money, so the cats must have been worth it. Perhaps there was sentiment on the part of both seller and buyer.

Not long ago a lady who runs a cat farm in California paid \$100 for a cat in Paris and considered it a bargain. The famous

cat Nicodemus, who won first prize for beauty at a recent New York cat show, cost its owner, who bought it of an urchin in Hester street, borough of Manhattan, 10 cents. After the show he received a dozen offers of \$1500 for it, and one woman bid as high as \$2100.

One of the most famous cats in America is Ajax, owned by Dr. W. Stevens of Westfield, Mass. For breeding purposes cat dealers variously estimate his actual value at from \$100 to \$200, yet it is doubtful if Mr. Stevens would take several times the larger amount for him. Sentiment, you know.

In London and Paris, where cats are more highly prized than here, there are frequent sales at \$250. Some of choice breeds and rare markings and points are disposed of at \$500.

MAY AVOID THEM IN CHANGING SEASONS.

Of all exciting causes of colds "coddling" is the most common. Many people shut themselves up in overheated and stuffy rooms and seldom go out in the open air.

When they do go out they bundle up in all kinds of wraps. These render the skin very sensitive to atmospheric changes, and when the person is exposed to the slightest draught of air the heat-regulating center is upset and a chill, with a common cold or an ailment of a more serious character, is the result. The heating of houses, more particularly flats and apartments, is also responsible for many colds.

The average Janitor's knowledge of heating is not very extensive. One day he will send enough caloric through the pipes to bake everybody in the house, and during the next 24 hours he will play a regular "freeze out" game. Two evils, of which the latter is the lesser in the production of colds, for when one is properly clad and moving about enough to maintain the proper degree of heat within the body there is not much danger of taking cold in a cold house.

The danger from overheating is not in the heat itself. It is in the fact that rooms are closed up tightly until they become unbearably hot. Then doors and windows are thrown open and the cold air rushes in and does the damage. Another common cause of colds is the habit many people have of

wearing heavy overcoats or wraps and going into warm rooms and remaining some time without removing them. Then they go into the cold air, take cold and wonder at the cause of it all.

The public drinking-house is also an important factor in the production of colds. Many people who visit these places not only drink to excess, but they smoke and talk a great deal while they sit around with overcoats on and inhale the foul smoke-laden atmosphere for hours. Then they leave the place and go forth into the chilly night air and expose themselves further, perhaps for hours, talking, singing or shouting. When they find themselves without voice in the morning they think it very strange. It never occurs to them that this is Nature's penalty for the abuse heaped upon her the night before.

At this season of the year when many conditions favoring colds are met with many people suffer from tonsillitis instead of the ordinary cold. This is very apt to be the case in persons whose tonsils are enlarged, a condition which renders them particularly liable to tonsillitis, or, as it was formerly called, quincy sore throat. The term quincy is derived from the Greek and signifies to choke a dog. Any one who has ever had a rousing attack of quincy will appreciate the propriety of the name. As causes of this ailment the agents that pro-

duce a common cold should be considered, at least the more common of them, such as cold draughts of air, exposure to cold and wet and excesses of all kinds.

A very potent factor in the production of quincy, particularly at this season, is gas. In one case it may be sewer gas, which contaminates the atmosphere of close and poorly ventilated rooms, while in another it may be coal gas, which fills the house through the assistance of a disordered flue. Whatever the cause, the effect is always the same. A disease that is seldom directly fatal, but always troublesome and very painful while it lasts.

It is a very difficult matter to lay down a set of rules for the treatment of colds. Treatment to be of much use must be started at the outbreak, otherwise the ailment usually requires a certain number of days to run its course.

Those who are subject to frequent colds may find the following rules of service: Regulate your diet and mode of life. Avoid excesses of all kinds. Avoid coddling. See that working and sleeping rooms are always well ventilated. To ventilate a room properly open both upper and lower sashes of window. Avoid damp and cold air when the system is in a debilitated state. Sleep under light and warm covers in a clean, dry and well ventilated room, and avoid air-tight counterpanes. Discard machine-made or other waterproof garments, and do not



"You've no idea how much good this has done my lungs."

HYPNOTISM BY MACHINES.

A MACHINE that will hypnotize the insane is the latest thing in the line of hypnotism. It is warranted to produce a hypnotic sleep in two minutes. The inventor, Dr. Carleton Simon of New York, claims that by means of his machine 98 per cent of all persons tested can be put into the trance state.

Dr. Simon's hypnotic machine is an electrical apparatus mounted upon a small wooden box within which there are small batteries. An oblong plate made up of small mirrors of various shapes and set at different angles is the distinct feature of the invention. The plate is eight inches in length by two wide and makes 1600 revolutions in a minute.

When at rest the plate, whose parts are joined by gilded cement, is not a slightly object, but in motion by the pressure of the thumb upon a button projecting from the top of the box, it becomes truly a thing of beauty. Speeding with the almost incredible swiftness of its 1600 revolutions a minute, it seems a rapidly revolving ball of light.

The light is unsteady. At some points it swirls in hot, angry flashes. At others it is half lost in swift, passing shadows. The shooting flames weary the eye and drive its vision to the center, which seems a stationary, glowing sun.

The effect of watching the revolving plate is that the sight is first dazzled, then fascinated. In a few minutes the mind is concentrated upon the center of the revolving plate, and in ten minutes the subject is in the passive state known as hypnotic sleep. The mind is open to the suggestions of the hypnotist at the machine, and the subject is obedient to his voice.

"I believe I have solved the problem of how to hypnotize the insane," said Dr. Simon. "Attempts have been made heretofore, but they have always been unsuccessful because it has been a difficult matter to secure anything like concentration of thought. I believed when I was at work upon my hypnotic machine that it would attract and hold the attention of the insane."

"I have since proved it. I had a man who was being taken to an asylum before it for 10 minutes and found him as amenable to suggestion as a child."

wear rubbers or arctics unless the inclement weather warrants it. Wear of ordinary leather. Shoes of patent, enameled or other waterproof leather should be worn constantly, as they are liable to get wet. Take cold sponge baths frequently and rub down briskly with a towel. Dry the feet. One might almost as well wear rubbers constantly.

COLDS AND HOW ONE

WITH the coming of spring and the frequent sudden changes in the atmosphere it behooves one to have a care and avoid the thousand and one little pitfalls that are so productive of what may safely be called the most common of all ailments—the ordinary cold.

Careless people would do well to observe the admonition, "Keep your feet warm and your head cool," and thus avoid many a cold. If this rule were more generally observed colds would not be such a familiar occurrence of everyday life. All colds seem alike to most people, although there are many forms in which the ailment is capable of making itself manifest. In one case it is a simple cold in the head, in another a "sore throat" and in others tonsillitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis and even bronchitis.

One who is subject to rheumatism may be laid up with an inflamed joint or two, while still others may have inflamed eyes, an affection of the hearing apparatus, inflamed stomach, and even bowel disorder of much severity.

The most common form of cold is a "cold in the head"—acute coryza, as physicians call it. This form of the ailment is so common that a detailed description is hardly necessary. The feeling of chilliness, headache and sense of stuffiness about the head, sneezing and discharge of irritating fluid from the nose are symptoms with which almost everybody is more or less familiar.

A common cold in the head is usually looked upon as a trivial matter, and is allowed to take care of itself—that is, it is permitted to run its course—and after recovery the patient is as well as ever. In the majority of cases this is true, but while one is suffering from cold in the head, there is always a possibility that an ailment of greater severity may develop as the result of neglect. A person suffering from a simple cold in the head is very susceptible to such diseases as scarlet fever and diphtheria. Or the simple inflammation of the nose may extend downward, involving the pharynx, larynx, bronchi, and even the lungs, with the result that bronchitis and pneumonia develop.

Considering the dangerous character of the latter disease, it is certainly of importance that a simple cold receive prompt and efficient treatment, and that every precaution be taken to prevent the development of an ailment of such a serious nature.

Heredity plays an important part in the cause of disease. This seems to apply particularly to colds, as many people inherit a susceptibility to this form of disease. Many take cold when exposed to the slightest draught of air, while others may sit in draughts without the slightest inconvenience following. Through having repeated attacks of simple cold a great many people acquire what has been termed a "militant chronic" form. When the proper conditions obtain this chronic form takes on an acute exacerbation, and the sufferer experiences all the symptoms and inconveniences of a common cold.



\$1.43 For full-size Oak or Mahogany finish Cocker seat Rockers—like cut—intended to sell at \$2.50.



\$1.88 For Roman chairs—like cut—mahogany finish, tastefully upholstered in best velvet corduroy—regular price \$1.40.



\$1.27 For large size Hardwood Rockers—like cut—regular price \$2.25.

CASH OR CREDIT

HAIR SALE AND FURNITURE EXTRA

Last Week's Sensational Odd-Piece Sale Discounted in a \$10,000 Purchase of Chairs at 50 Cents on the Dollar!

Here's a situation! \$10,000 worth of Rocking Chairs, Dining Chairs, Hall Chairs and Fancy Window Chairs, consigned to the M. HELLER CHAIR MFG. CO., OF 109 SOUTH SECOND STREET, were refused by the local house for whom intended. Our ready cash offer of 50 cents on the dollar was accepted for the entire shipment—it is now here and the sale begins to-morrow—in connection with the remainder of our ODD PIECES AND ODD LOTS.

Now you can revel and riot in Chair and Odd-Piece Bargains! Chairs and Odd Pieces in front of you—behind you—to the right of you—to the left of you—Chairs and Odd Pieces till you can't rest! KINDLY REMEMBER THAT WE SELL ON CREDIT WHEN DESIRED.

Only 10 Left of These

Upright Folding Beds.

Solid Oak—stylish and very conveniently built—regular price \$28; Odd Lot Price **\$15.15**

Carpets.

All remaining patterns in Tapestry, Brussels, Axminsters, Moquettes and Velvets, which we will not order again, will be closed out in this Odd Lot Sale like this:

Beautiful Tapestry Brussels Carpets, worth regularly up to \$1.25 a yard, now at **52c**

Beautiful Tapestry Brussels Carpets worth regularly up to 90c a yard, now at **67c**

Elegant Brussels Carpets, worth regularly up to 75c a yard, now at **79c**

Superb Axminsters, Moquettes and Velvets, worth regularly up to \$1.25 a yard, now at **87c**



51c For splendid Solid Oak Cane-Seat Bed Room or Dining Chairs—highly polished—regular price \$1.00.

See Illustrations for Specimen Bargains.

Some Lots are Small—Do Your Buying Early.



\$1.88 For these beautiful braced-arm curved Cane-Seat Bed Room or Dining Chairs—regular price \$1.50.

Remember, Such Sales Are Rare—Don't Delay



\$1.12 For these well made, large size Cane-Seat Rockers—all woods—regular price \$2.50.

17 Odd

Bedroom Suits,

Well made, properly finished. Regular retail price \$15.00; Odd Lot Price **\$7.88**



49c For these beautiful Cane-Seat C H A I R S—all woods—regular price 75c.

Curtains.

All Odd Pairs and Odd Lots Lace Curtains go Monday like this:

Lace Curtains, sold regularly at \$2.50 a pair, go at **67c**

Lace Curtains, sold regularly at \$1.50 a pair, go at **\$1.15**

Lace Curtains, sold regularly at \$4.50 a pair, go at **\$2.25**

Lace Curtains, sold regularly at \$3.00 a pair, go at **\$3.95**

Portieres.

All odd Portieres, regular \$7.00 values, **\$4.10** per pair

All odd Portieres, regular \$10.00 values, **\$6.25** per pair



\$1.33 For these large, comfortable, Cane-Seat Arm Rockers—like cut—regular price \$2.50.



\$1.25 For these lovely Window Chairs, mahogany finish, upholstered in plush or corduroy; regular price \$2.50.



79c For these Ladies' Handy Sewing and Bed-Room Rockers; regular price \$1.50.

CREDIT BUYERS

Are especially invited to open accounts with us. Our immense variety to choose from, our wonderfully low prices and our easy terms of payment are features which every lover of a beautiful home should remember.

The Furniture

FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

A Magnificent Variety of

BABY CARRIAGES

AND

Refrigerators

Now on Display.

MARTIN'S TRIAL A MOCKING FARCE.

Samuel Gompers Writes From Wilkesbarre About It.

COURT ALLIED TOLAND OWNERS

JUDGE WOODWARD IS FINANCIALLY, SOCIALLY AND PERSONALLY INTERESTED.

STORY OF EVENTS GONE BEFORE

Gompers Has No Doubt That a Way Will Be Found to Justify the Murders Committed.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 19.—Samuel Gompers, leader of organized labor in America, has made for the Post-Dispatch a searching examination into the scandalous and ridiculous trial of Sheriff Martin. He expresses himself in a signed article which follows:

The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the murder of the 19 men, and the making of more than 40 others, at Lattimer, on the 10th of September, last, is indeed harrowing in its details.

Having undertaken a personal investigation of the trial, the affairs connected with it and the causes and incidents which have led up to the wholesale butchery, I shall endeavor to narrate what may prove an interesting story, and which I hope will be of some benefit in the lesson it teaches.

The issue involved is as much a question of the relations of employer and employee as the question of the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for murder, and, as has been invariably the case, the representatives of corporate power assume a haughty and dominating attitude toward all who are called upon to defend the accused. The counsel for the defense, former Attorney-General Palmer and Mr. Lushan, as well as Sheriff Martin and the deputies, assume an air of offended pride and indignation at being called upon to defend themselves against a charge of killing a score of mere laborers, and think of it for foreign laborers at that.

It was in the latter part of August the men demanded that the price of powder for which they paid \$2.90 should be reduced and that some consideration should be given them in the matter of a small increase in the pitance for which they were working. The mine companies refused this simple request as a presumption.

all to be considered; they looked upon it as a rebellion on the part of their slaves. "When the men began the march from settlement to settlement, they were advised by the Chief of Police, Evan Jones, that they might take another route to Lattimer and that they would be perfectly within their lawful rights.

"In their march they had not a weapon of any kind with them; they carried the banner of our country before them and had implicit faith and confidence that so long as they were unarmed and acting as they were it would protect them. Strange as it may appear, the bearer of the stars and stripes was the first target for the missiles of the deputies; the poor fellow was literally riddled with bullets, and these deputies further manifested their patriotism by tearing the flag of our country into shreds, throwing and trampling it on the ground.

"The one who studies the present trial and knows of the manner in which it has been brought before the courts, the results will not be surprised. "It is well known that D. A. Pitt, who was District Attorney at the time of the shooting, was dependent upon the corporations and held himself always at their command. The presiding judge, Stanley Woodward, is married into a family of land holders of the district, who receive royalties upon every ton of coal mined. His social surroundings, his financial interests, are all with the mine owners. It is difficult to discern toward which side his sympathies lean.

"The counsel for the companies and deputies smear at the death of the murdered men, laugh at the wounds and blood of the slain, and browbeat the counsel for the commonwealth.

"In the interview with the counsel for the commonwealth they were open and candid, expressing their full belief in not only the guilt of the accused, but that the killing was a cold-blooded conspiracy to murder. Neither the court nor the defense seemed to rise to the importance of the case nor the dignity of the occasion. I was invited to be introduced to Judge Woodward, but I had some self-respect which I did not care to sacrifice by meeting a man whom I not only believed to be, but whom everyone present knows, is acting manifestly unfairly. "It is sad to contemplate when workingmen of either American or foreign birth have their faith and confidence in the emblem of our country destroyed, and indignation still is the possibility of losing faith in the justice of our courts.

"The workers of our country are organized better and more thoroughly each day; we shall not only create a healthier public sentiment, but we shall also constitute that as public enemy, and we shall have the crimes of Lattimer will be a day in the annals of our history to which all will look back with horror, as the monumental crime of the nineteenth century. "SAMUEL GOMPERS."

DEATH DEALT A DOUBLE BLOW.

Infant Brothers Die Almost Together and Fill One Grave.

Two little bodies will fill one grave in the new Pickett Cemetery. One was 2 years old, the other 3. They were little companions in life, and in death they are together. While the undertaker was preparing the body of one for burial the other died.

The children were the sons of Otto Schaefer of 4333 Warne avenue. Otto is the name of the oldest and Fred the younger child. One died of scarlet fever and the other of bronchitis.

BILLY SCANLAN DEAD.

POPULAR IRISH ACTOR ENDED HIS DAYS IN BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

FEARED ALL SORTS OF PLOTS.

One Night He Broke Down While Singing One of His Popular Songs and Never Recovered.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—William D. Scanlan, the comedian, died at Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane last night. His wife was present at the time of his death.

"Billy" Scanlan had been confined in Bloomingdale Asylum since the autumn of 1902. At that time he was playing an engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York city, and was living at the Imperial Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-second street. The first intimation his friends had that impending collapse was about to come was one night when Scanlan rushed from his room clad only in pajamas and reported at the hotel office that a plot to kill him was about to be carried out, and that the murderers were at that moment trying to get into his room. He was quieted and induced to return to his apartment, where he was put to sleep with an opiate. Two or three nights later he faltered in his part in "Mavourneen," and broke down in his famous song, "She's Plain Molly, O." He fainted, and there were persons in the audience who repeated the words of the song in advance of his singing. He demanded that detectives arrest the disturbers, and several times he pitifully tried to tell his audience that he was not falling, but that conspirators were doing their utmost to drive him mad.

Scanlan was removed to his dressing room and the audience was dismissed. It was announced that the comedian was seriously ill, and had been taken to the residence of Augustus Pitt, his manager. He remained there for some time, and was placed in Bloomingdale Asylum in the following fall. Mr. Scanlan was with him constantly and saw that there was nothing left undone to insure his comfort. He was made to feel that he was only there for a short time, and that he would be removed as soon as he was rested, and his friends would be able to see him.

His pictures and favorite books were taken there, and for over a year Scanlan believed that he was simply detained. His time was passed in walking about the hospital and playing billiards with an attendant. Once in a while he would sing to the keepers. At times he tried to write songs, but he never accomplished anything. He would put off the task with the remark, "I will wait until to-morrow." His general health improved at Bloomingdale, but his mind gradually failed until he became almost an imbecile. Occasionally he had fits of violence, but as a general thing he was docile as an infant. His old friends, who were in New York and would go out to Bloomingdale and give a private performance for poor Billy Scanlan's entertainment, these impromptu shows delighted the afflicted man as they would have delighted any other man.

WILL BE SPRINKLED RIGHT.

No Nonsense on the Part of Contractors Will Be Tolerated This Season.

Street Commissioner Milner gave out joyous news yesterday. The streets will be sprinkled right this year, he says. There will be an end to flooding.

All of the 23 inspectors employed last year will be reappointed. Mayor Ziegenfuss has had the bunch up before him. He gave them a strong talk about what was expected. Then he told Mr. Milner that their tenure was to depend entirely on the kind of work they did.

"The first man who neglects his duty," the Mayor said, "discharge him."

"There will be four sprinklings a day this summer," said Mr. Milner yesterday. "The inspectors will be required to report each day whether this has been done or not. I will have special inspectors to run down the complaints of citizens and it will be two into the inspector whose reports are disproved. I will take care that none of them is ignorant of the specifications. I will stand them up in a row and read the specifications to them and then I will catch them."

The trouble in the past has been that some of the contractors would flood the streets once and try to make that do for the day. When they see they have to sprinkle four times they will not want to do it. They have shown that they realize this by raising their bids 3 per cent.

Malicious Prosecutions. Judge Spencer Holds There Is No Malice if an Attorney Advises Action.

Judge Spencer made a ruling on the law of malice which will be important, if sustained, to firms and corporations doing business through agents.

Sam Harris, an insurance agent, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement at the instance of Mr. Buehler, local cashier of the New York Life Insurance Co. He was charged with converting to his own use a premium of \$2 he had collected. A relative is said to have settled the alleged charges. The case was dismissed.

Harris thereupon sued the company for damages for malicious prosecution. Judge Spencer instructed the jury that while the discharge of Harris by Judge Murphy might show malice on the part of the prosecution, a suit could not lie against the company if it had acted in good faith and under advice of counsel. In five minutes the jury brought in a verdict for the company.

BATTLING AT THE PRISON GATE.

Lutetgert Making a Hard Fight for a New Trial.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 19.—A motion for a new trial was made to-day on behalf of Lutetgert, the sausage manufacturer sentenced for life for murdering a woman. The court room was crowded. Several jurymen were present to defend themselves, if necessary. Lutetgert apparently was far from hopeful. Lutetgert's attorney attacked the court, claiming that the jurors had been prejudiced against him. Arguments of a technical nature were a new feature. Several hours duration followed. Judge Gary denied the motion for a new trial and formally sentenced Lutetgert to

MISS DE WOLF IS INDIGNANT.

She Denies That She Instigated the Robbery of Herself.

Street Commissioner Milner gave out joyous news yesterday. The streets will be sprinkled right this year, he says. There will be an end to flooding.

All of the 23 inspectors employed last year will be reappointed. Mayor Ziegenfuss has had the bunch up before him. He gave them a strong talk about what was expected. Then he told Mr. Milner that their tenure was to depend entirely on the kind of work they did.

"The first man who neglects his duty," the Mayor said, "discharge him."

"There will be four sprinklings a day this summer," said Mr. Milner yesterday. "The inspectors will be required to report each day whether this has been done or not. I will have special inspectors to run down the complaints of citizens and it will be two into the inspector whose reports are disproved. I will take care that none of them is ignorant of the specifications. I will stand them up in a row and read the specifications to them and then I will catch them."

The trouble in the past has been that some of the contractors would flood the streets once and try to make that do for the day. When they see they have to sprinkle four times they will not want to do it. They have shown that they realize this by raising their bids 3 per cent.

Malicious Prosecutions. Judge Spencer Holds There Is No Malice if an Attorney Advises Action.

Judge Spencer made a ruling on the law of malice which will be important, if sustained, to firms and corporations doing business through agents.

Sam Harris, an insurance agent, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement at the instance of Mr. Buehler, local cashier of the New York Life Insurance Co. He was charged with converting to his own use a premium of \$2 he had collected. A relative is said to have settled the alleged charges. The case was dismissed.

Harris thereupon sued the company for damages for malicious prosecution. Judge Spencer instructed the jury that while the discharge of Harris by Judge Murphy might show malice on the part of the prosecution, a suit could not lie against the company if it had acted in good faith and under advice of counsel. In five minutes the jury brought in a verdict for the company.

PLANNED A SURPRISE.

Young People of Godfrey, Ill., Came Here and Were Married.

Isaac W. Wood, a young merchant of Godfrey, Ill., and Miss Belle B. Boyd of the same city, came to St. Louis yesterday afternoon and were married.

Both were engaged when questioned, but strenuously denied that it was an elopement.

"We have so many friends at home that thought that they knew everything about our wedding," said Mr. Godfrey. "We had planned a little surprise for them."

SCHOOL TORNADO REPAIRS.

Board Maintains Much Mystery About a Simple Matter.

The Building Committee of the School Board discussed the tornado repairs, contracts and accounts yesterday afternoon during a session that lasted two hours.

It was an executive session, as are all meetings of the reform board, and the atmosphere of mystery which surrounded it from start to finish appeared to be hardly warranted by the results.

The committee is composed of E. C. Eliot, Chairman; Robert Moore and Harry Drost. But there dropped in to participate in the proceedings President Coste, A. H. Greene and Prof. C. M. Woodward, with Judge Rombauer, the attorney of the board.

What the committee is wrestling with is a sum total of \$60,000 for repairs of buildings damaged by the late tornado. Mr. Itner, the Building Commissioner, has scaled down the bill heavily and the committee apprehends there may have been frauds committed while the necessary official inquiry into the contracts and the work.

Col. R. S. McDonald, the attorney, made a long argument before the committee yesterday evening. He appeared as the attorney for purchasers of claims to the amount of \$300 for work done by the St. Louis Construction Co. Mr. McDonald said the bill had been scaled to a ridiculous figure by Mr. Itner and his effort was to show the work on the school buildings had been done in good faith, that the bills were entirely reasonable and that they should be paid in full.

This argument occupied a large portion of the committee's session. When the body had adjourned, President Coste said: "There were a number of subjects discussed, but chiefly that of the tornado repairs account. We have not reached a conclusion and hence there is nothing to say."

Chairman Eliot said that in the absence of any results, there was no information about the meeting to give to the public. Mr. Eliot will leave for Chicago Monday morning, but the committee's session is to be resumed that day.

MORTALITY OF A WEEK.

A Falling Off of 43 From the Corresponding Week Last Year.

There were 172 deaths in St. Louis last week, 16 more than the preceding week and 43 less than the corresponding week last year. Pneumonia claimed 25 victims and consumption 20. The number of deaths from typhoid fever was 13, 11 more than last year. There were 16 stillbirths reported, not included in the mortality.

The weekly report of Chief Sanitary Officer Charles W. Francis shows there were in the city last week 22 cases of diphtheria, 12 less than the preceding week and 3 deaths, 23 cases of scarletina and 1 death, 3 cases of typhoid fever, 2 died in public institutions, 11 inquests were held. There were 16 stillbirths reported, not included in the mortality.

Both were engaged when questioned, but strenuously denied that it was an elopement.

"We have so many friends at home that thought that they knew everything about our wedding," said Mr. Godfrey. "We had planned a little surprise for them."

Isaac W. Wood, a young merchant of Godfrey, Ill., and Miss Belle B. Boyd of the same city, came to St. Louis yesterday afternoon and were married.

Both were engaged when questioned, but strenuously denied that it was an elopement.

"We have so many friends at home that thought that they knew everything about our wedding," said Mr. Godfrey. "We had planned a little surprise for them."

Isaac W. Wood, a young merchant of Godfrey, Ill., and Miss Belle B. Boyd of the same city, came to St. Louis yesterday afternoon and were married.

JOHN ARMSTRONG BURIED.

Well-Known Newspaper Man Interred at Villa Ridge, Ill.

The remains of John Armstrong, a well known newspaper man of St. Louis, who died last Tuesday in St. Mary's Infirmary at Cairo, Ill., was buried Friday afternoon at Villa Ridge, seven miles above this city, in the Catholic cemetery.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Father C. J. Eschman at St. Patrick's Church. His physician, Dr. Grinstead, guaranteed the expenses of the burial.

Mr. Armstrong, 55, was a native of Ireland, came to America in 1850, and was employed as a stenographer by the Missouri River Company.

His estate consisted of a few hundred dollars in money and a life insurance policy for \$200,000, which he had owned for many years.

Mr. T. J. Kavanaugh, one of his friends, took charge of his affairs yesterday, and will probably turn them over to Public Administrator Richardson.

One of the deceased's friends is a writer employed by the Catholic Times in London.

THE DOCTORS' PAGE.

JANE WHITESIDE, ONCE COLORED,
NOW ALMOST ENTIRELY WHITE.

She Is Afflicted With Vitiligo, Which Is a Rare Disease, Causing Slight Discomfort and the Origin of Which Is a Mystery to Doctors.

JANE WHITESIDE is undergoing a transformation. She is turning white. With the exception of three small spots, her skin is as clear and soft as that of any woman of her age. Her ambition is to live to be wholly white. Originally she was as black as the ace of spades. She lives at Hart's Hill, a little settlement near Gallatin, Tenn., and to everybody who is aware of her peculiarity she is known as "the white negro."

Aunt Jane, as she is commonly called, is 60 years old and weighs 200 pounds. Though a hard worker all her life, she looks twenty years younger than she is. She was born in slavery and belonged to the Whitesides family, well known in that part of Tennessee. After the war she moved to Hart's Hill with her husband, and has resided there ever since.

When she was only 9 years of age she commenced to turn white. A small white spot appeared on the back of her head. It was no bigger than a postage stamp. No attention was paid it, and for three years it remained about the same size. When she was 12 the spot to broaden and in a short time every kink of wool on her head was as white as the cotton in which she labored.

It was then that she was given the sobriquet of "Aunt Jane." This change in her capillary excrecences was a source of wonder to the negroes of the plantation, and every white person who heard of it became interested. They had scarcely ceased to marvel at the transformation before a small dab of white appeared in the middle of the girl's forehead. The other slaves on the plantation and in the neighborhood became afraid of the girl, and "Jane, she never was the same" to them thereafter.

Her only associates were her "white folks," as she called the children of her master. The negroes declared that she was possessed of a devil, and believed that anybody who touched her would certainly be "hoodooed." No amount of argument could



JANE WHITESIDE, AS SHE IS NOW. From a Photograph.

A ST. LOUIS SKIN SPECIALIST ON
THE STRANGE AFFLICTION OF THE NEGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH: The vitiligo is by no means rare nor restricted to the colored race. It is very unusual to find it involving so much of the integument as in the present case. In the great majority of cases it is confined to a limited region, making its debut most frequently on the hands and wrists, or the sides of the neck or the face, though no part of the body is exempt. It begins with isolated patches, round or oval in shape, one-quarter to one-half an inch in diameter, of a pearly white color, surrounded by a dark brown, deeply-pigmented zone of varying width. The appearance thus produced is similar to the familiar mottled skins of some of the lower animals, and negroes thus afflicted are therefore often called "piebald." In the white race the contrast is naturally not so well marked, but is always sufficient to constitute a real deformity. These patches, once developed, may remain unchanged through life, or may slowly increase in size and number and by coalescing invade large tracts of the cutaneous integument. All degrees may, therefore, be observed, from a few scattering patches to a blanching of the entire skin.

Complete absence of pigment from the skin is, I believe, always congenital and is accompanied by a lack of pigment in other tissues, such as the hair, iris and pupil. This condition is known as "Albinism," and its subjects as "Albinoes."

Vitiligo does not affect the general health, and beyond the deformity produces no discomfort whatever. It may occur independently or associated with other affections, but in other event, the causes which produce it are obscure. It certainly occurs most frequently in the dark races, and in the Caucasian, I believe, most frequently in brunettes. There are strong grounds for believing that it is due to changes occurring in the trophic nerves supplying the skin, but the modus operandi is not clear. Exposure to heat or cold may be an exciting cause. Disturbances of innervation after severe illness may be a factor. It has come, for instance, after typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and in one case followed an attack of jaundice.

Some observers have found it more frequent in neurotic subjects, but the majority of cases certainly occur in strong, healthy individuals, who display no deviation from the normal whatever beyond the pigmentless areas so characteristic of this interesting disease.

JOHN B. KEBER, M. D.

SIMPLE REMEDIES FOR SIMPLE ILLS.

BY THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH DOCTOR.

WHAT cures? Money, of course, is supposed to. In a way it does.

Drugs do sometimes. Nature, however, is the best friend of both patient and doctor—the friend of the patient because he or she through Nature's kindness is enabled to survive the doctor's efforts, and a friend of the doctor's because in spite of his skill through Nature's action still he fails to kill. There is an old story of a celebrated physician, whose success not only made him the wonder of the world, but his riches a wonder to himself, who, upon dying (as even doctors will do), left a will. At the opening of the will people came from far and near to learn what the great, wise man had said. People flocked and hustled, and as people sometimes do made themselves generally uncomfortable in order to satisfy curiosity. Excitement ran high, in fact a woman fainted, but when the will was opened it merely said: "Keep your feet warm and your head cool."

To eat well is the best thing. To drink lots of good pure water is perhaps the next.

Of all our common troubles, perhaps, it is a cold, a sneezy, wheezy, measly little cold, that worries us most. We all have had them often. We could talk, of course, of microbes (and they're there), but a drug that's sure to cure them is to the point.

Never take drugs unless they are absolutely necessary.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that if all the doctors and all the drugs had been sunk in deep, deep sea, years ago, it would be better not only for them, but for humanity in general. He possibly went too far—as he was making an after-dinner speech.

The old adage about feeding a cold and starving a fever is exploded. Feed both. The particular kinds of food for different troubles will be mentioned later—but feed them. Water them. Give all the water they want—but in small quantities, say a teaspoonful every second, if the patient craves it. I could imagine no worse cruelty than to deny a fever-burnt person the little drop, or drops, of water, to cool "that parched tongue." We believe now in feeding—and no more in bleeding—as our grandfathers did.

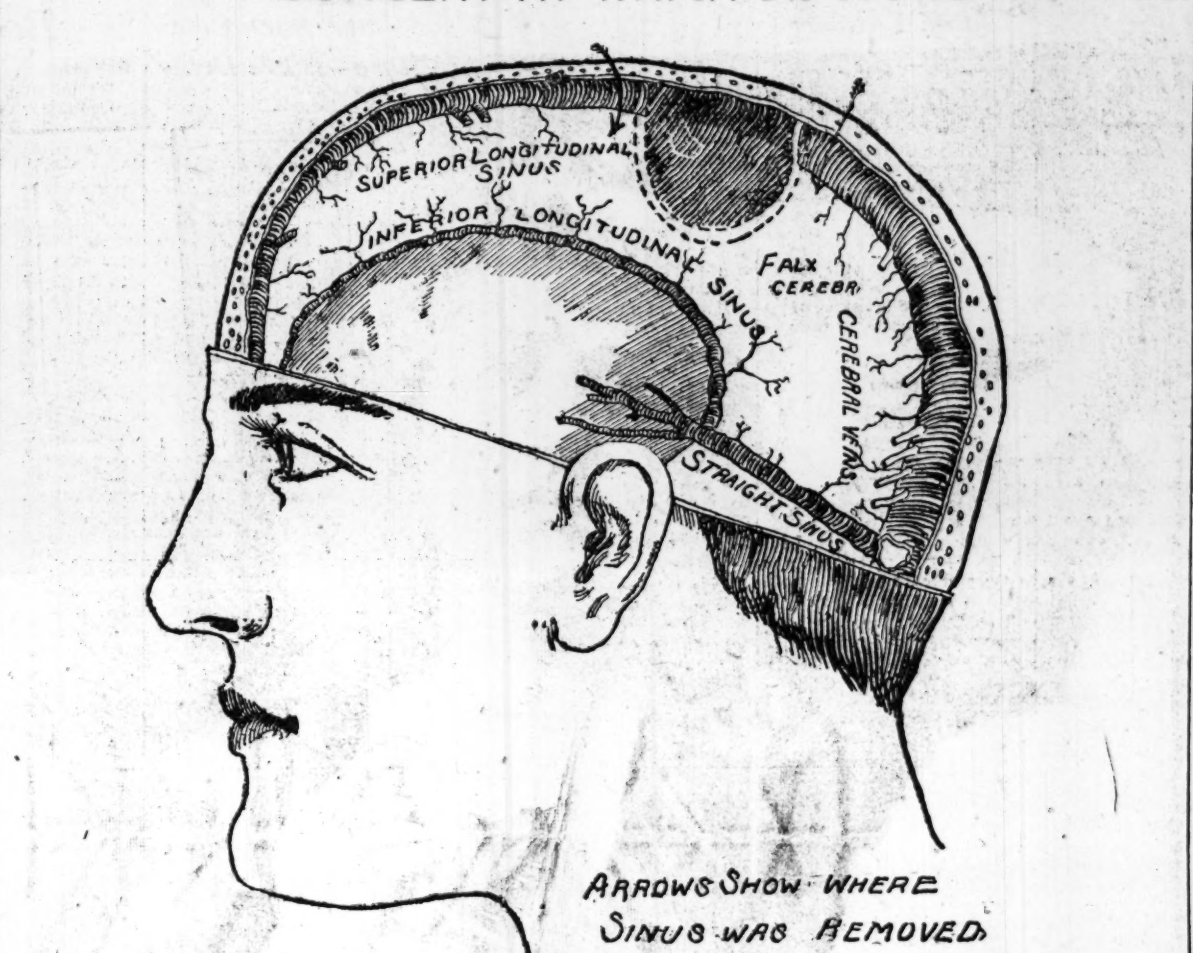
Of all our common troubles, perhaps, it is a cold, a sneezy, wheezy, measly little cold, that worries us most. We all have had them often. We could talk, of course, of microbes (and they're there), but a drug that's sure to cure them is to the point.

That drug is "gelsemium." Get 5 cents' worth at any drug store, put a drop in a teaspoonful of water and take four times a day.

Nowadays appendicitis, probably, in the public estimation, is more dangerous and fatal than smallpox, and yellow fever combined. If you think you have appendicitis take a dose of salts. It is well, of course, in addition to consult a good surgeon. Operations sometimes are necessary—but if there were fewer operations there might be fewer deaths.

Thomas Carlyle, who worried his wife to death and afterward wrote a most magnificent eulogy of her, once said that if it had not been for dyspepsia, he would have been different. For dyspepsia, take long walks if the walks do not work a cure, take one drop of tincture of nuxvomica in four teaspoonfuls of water before each meal. The nuxvomica will not only relieve disagreeable pains and aches, but while increasing the appetite will assist digestion.

Some have meat that cannot eat. And some haven't meat who want it. It is indigestion in both cases. The remedy in the first case is nuxvomica, in the latter, meat.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION IN BRAIN
SURGERY AT WHICH DOCTORS MARVEL.

DR. R. T. STRATTON of the East Bay Sanitarium, Oakland, Cal., has demonstrated that a portion of the superior longitudinal sinus, the main channel which carries away the blood which circulates through the brain, can be removed without causing death. Heretofore a laceration of the sinus has been considered fatal—almost necessarily so. There are records of a few cases—but very few—where the main blood channel has been "packed" without resulting in death, but the surgeons who witnessed Dr. Stratton's operation declare it was the most delicate piece of brain surgery they ever heard of.

Mrs. W. R. Andrus was the patient. Last March she was afflicted by a tumor which was pressing directly on the nerve centers. It was removed and she was discharged as cured. Early last month she was again taken to the sanitarium. Dr. Stratton found that another tumor had developed and had attacked itself to the longitudinal sinus. The only hope of a cure was to cut away a part of that organ.

Dr. Stratton called to his assistance Dr. Porter and Dr. Fisher. A dozen other surgeons were invited and in their presence the operation was performed. It is the only case of the kind on record.

DR. I. N. LOVE TELLS WHY A WOMAN CAN'T DRIVE A NAIL.

NAIL PARTIES are the latest fad in all things mechanical.

When a woman is of a mathematical turn of mind it is an argument that her brain is more masculine than feminine.

Woman is anything but practical. From childhood her training is all in another direction. She develops a taste for the beautiful, and these influences lead the mind away from the mechanical.

For this reason it is rarely we see a woman who can drive a nail without great effort or probable injury to herself. The attempt almost invariably ends in a bruised finger.

The very fact that she cannot drive a nail is prima facie evidence that she is a woman. Man can acquire the ability to adapt himself to any condition by which he may

be confronted. Most women, I believe, are deficient in this respect, but there is no telling what energies, mental and physical, she might bring to bear in case of emergency, if she were thrown wholly upon her own resources.

But one thing is certain. Whatever may come, woman will never be able to adapt herself to conditions as gracefully as man. She must be able to control her emotional centers; and the power of control does not rest entirely with her intellectual self. It is something higher—something which can hardly be explained.

Women are endeavoring to overcome this strange drawback, to cultivate what may be called the mechanical side of their nature; but however efficient they may become through practice, I doubt if they will ever reach that state which has made man the marvel of the universe.

NOTES ABOUT HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

THE public free bath system in vogue in Greater New York has long been a model for other cities. St. Louis is equally deficient in such provisions for the public health. As a consequence from twenty to fifty boys are drowned in the Mississippi River every year, and those who persist in bathing and escape death are liable to arrest. The New York system was authorized by the Legislature in 1819.

The life of an English laborer, it has been estimated, is equivalent to a permanent deposit of \$80. Each human life in Great Britain is worth \$78. A French soldier is valued at \$120. Taking these figures as applied to the human race, the question has been asked: "Is human life worth saving?"

Is it worth while to spend millions of dollars for pure water?

It is said that 82 per cent of the nurses in European hospitals die of tuberculosis.

In London the "hoky-poky" ice cream dealer carts around 7,000,000 microbes per cubic centimeter of his commodity, and the same proportion exists in St. Louis. A gallon of milk is milled in its operations compared with the output of the "hoky-poky" man.

According to the law of Illinois, a man's life is worth \$500. At this rate Chicago is losing \$3,000,000 a year through polluted water.

The annual death rate of St. Louis per thousand inhabitants, in 1896, was 16.4. Chicago's rate was only 14.7, in spite of the Chicago River.

In the public schools of most of the large cities statistics show that each pupil has only 9 cubic feet of air to breathe. It is generally conceded by physicians that from

two thousand to twenty-five hundred cubic feet per hour is required. What little air the children have must be breathed over and over again, except for whatever changes may be made by ventilation.

In Germany the ventilation of printing establishments is regulated by law.

The habitual use of alcoholic beverages predisposes the user to acute diseases.

The new method of purifying water by permanganate of lime and biocide of manganese has been endorsed by the French Academy of Sciences. The permanganate of lime, coming into contact with micro-organisms, destroys them and converts them into oxygen, oxide of manganese and lime. To complete the purification and carry off the surplus of permanganate the water is poured over oxide of manganese. Oxygen in a nascent state is thus generated and buries up any microbes which may have remained in hiding. The inferior oxides of manganese which remain reoxidize themselves and furnish a quantity of biocide of manganese. The water thus purified contains a little biocide of lime and traces of oxygenated water.

Secretary Willis P. King of the Missouri State Board of Health once said: "When a license to practice medicine is granted in this State hereafter, the recipient will be a man of education and refinement. No stable hands or ordinaries will write M. D. after their names. Fellows who get a diploma from a school taught by Bill Jones and his wife, down on Bear Creek, cannot become physicians unless the Superintendent of Schools decides they have acquired more than the rudiments of education. We may

freeze out some of these inferior colleges or reduce the number of graduates, but it will be a good thing and the death rate will be lower."

In Charleston, S. C., there are 23,964 white people and 38,285 negroes. In June, 1896, of the 181 deaths recorded 128 were of negroes. In Memphis, Tenn., where there are 23,661 white people and 27,893 negroes, the death rate is almost equally divided between the races—63 white, 62 colored.

In Paris the city is divided into 150 districts or arrondissements, each district is presided over by a man called a cantonnier. He receives from \$20 to \$25 a month for his services. The other employees are engaged and paid by the hour. Strong men receive from 32 to 37 centimes, and women, children and weak men from 25 to 30 centimes an hour. All work is done in the morning. The sidewalks are washed whenever a garbage barrel has stood and they have no Buterlian "stink factories" in Paris. The streets are among the cleanest in the world. There is no rest for the wicked. Wherever we go there be deadly microbes. Over in Germany the Imperial Board of Health gathered dust from the floors, walls and seats of 66 railroad coaches and inoculated 17 animals. Several of them died in short order of various contagious diseases, and four were killed a month later had nine cases of tuberculosis. In some of the dust "bugs" existed at the rate of 75,000 to the square inch.

The death rate among the negroes in some parts of the South is very high. Pneumonia and consumption kill most of them.

POISONED RUBBISHES SOLD BY
UNSCRUPULOUS MEN FOR FOOD.

Dangers and Extent of Adulteration of Cereals and Products Which Go Onto Our Tables and Through Their Veins Deplete the Strength of the Nation.

THE National Pure Food Congress, which meets in Washington March 2, will start a crusade in behalf of the housewife and taxpayer. The latter, it is reckoned, pays \$80,000,000 annually in this country for sawdust, sand, soap-grease, horse fat, clay and a great variety of other worthless substances masquerading as edibles, flavored with acids and doctored with poisons to aid deception. In cities, one child out of every six that perish is killed by poor milk, and a well-known expert on this subject asserts that fraudulent food and impure water cause more deaths in a year than are occasioned by alcoholic stimulants.

The frugal housewife looks over the contents of her pantry in despair. She knows that nothing there is pure; all of the food articles she buys are falsified. The wheat flour is in part damaged wheat and ground rice, weighted with soapstone; the olive oil is made from cottonseed; the grated horseradish is turnips; the sage is potato starch; the vermicelli is poor flour whitened with pipe clay; the powdered sugar is glucose, flour, clay and sand. And the butter—the butter. If the housewife is up to date she knows how to test that in a way that is simple yet certain. She takes a scrap of it, rubs it on a piece of glass and holds it up to the light so as to look through it. If it is pure butter, the smudge will be a smooth blur. But no; it shows bright specks and spots, which are crystals of beef fat stearine. A bit of lard tested in the same way shows the beef fat crystals likewise. Little real lard is made in this country; some butchers put it up in a small way. The big manufacturers, summoned before a congressional committee, confessed that all of them sold falsified lard. The reason why is easily seen, when they can buy beef fat stearine for 3 cents a pound, and hog fat costs 6 cents. The stearine, being denser, is diluted with cottonseed oil, and enough lard is added to give the requisite flavor.

Cottonseed oil is used as a substitute for cream in the manufacture of both butter and cheese. This method of butter and cheese production is remarkably ingenious. Every bit of the cream is taken out of the milk with a mechanical separator. Then, all the fatty substance having been removed from it, the skimmed milk is charged with lard and cottonseed oil. The artificial mixture is converted into cheese, the oil being taken up in the curd and mechanically held there; the cheese-curd is simply used as a capsule to carry it.

People often pay for butter and get oleomargarine. It is palatable and "keeps" much better than butter does. Unfortunately, however, the oleomargarine itself is not pure; it contains rancid pork fat (with unscrupulous suggestions of trichina), bone fats, candle grease, soap grease and even horse fat.

Nearly all the spices come in fine powders, so that any sort of refuse may be ground up and mixed with them. The black pepper is mainly mustard husks, sand, bran, wheat, red clay, ground olive stones and particularly cocoanut shells. Cornmeal is quickly transferred into black pepper by a sifting of powdered charcoal. The allspice is mostly cracker dust and cornmeal. The mace is largely wheat flour and buckwheat. The cinnamon is spent bark. The mustard is flour and cayenne pepper. The cayenne pepper is chiefly rice flour and red lead. Whatsoever substances are used as the adulterants, the requisite color is given to them by roasting to the proper turn. It is said that

Three small green pickles contain the full medicinal dose of sulphate of copper—three grains. But, speaking of medicines, one should not forget to state that they, too, are falsified to an appalling extent; some drugs containing from 40 to 60 per cent of adulterants. Tincture of opium and tincture of morphia are apt to be of less strength than is represented; quinine pills have only half as much of the alkaloid in them as is pretended; lime water is bogus, and colored lard is sold for blue ointment. It is easily imagined how far such frauds are calculated to modify the chances of sick people for getting well, and how easily they can render the services of the most capable physician abortive. This branch of adulteration business, in fact, goes a long way toward murder.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals, more or less decomposed.

the paper used to cure the hides shipped here from South America, is afterward washed, dried and sold for table use in this country. It has a little flavor, because before being used for sale they are subjected to a process to separate the essence, which is sold by such firms as Barmum, made two or three years out of June by smothering the skins with serving the skeleton, so the ingenuity dealer forces one batch of cloves to do duty for another, by fraudulently removing the remaining principle from them.

The tea is a small-bellied currant, leaves, colored with light green weighted with soapstone. Coffee is worse, especially the ground coffee sold in packages. This sort of coffee is largely composed of pease, beans and acorns, roasted and ground, and almond shells treated with benzoin. But it is no adequate precaution to buy coffee in the bean, for it is the commonest thing in the world to distill the flavoring oil out of the coffee beans and to sell the extract separately as "essence of coffee."

Harmless adulterants are bad enough, but many contain poisons which endanger the health. Flavoring extracts are more chemical preparations, composed of acids and drugs. Cakes purchased at the baker's contain lead chromate, a fearful poison, better known as chrome yellow, and used by bakers to give the appearance of eggs. Not long ago there was a batch of several hundred cases of lead poisoning in Philadelphia, due to eating buns that were loaded with chrome yellow, and six deaths resulted in one family. Yet nearly all bakers use it, and most candy makers also. It is known commercially as "baker's yellow," or "confectioner's yellow."

The children will buy cheap candy, and much of this is very dangerous. It is adulterated with terra alba, arsenic, sulphate of soda and prussic acid, and is colored with aniline dyes. Licorice drops are often composed of the sweepings of the candy factory. Maple sugar is glucose; honey is glucose. But glucose is harmless, and therefore to be passed over. The substance is obtained from corn, but it could be made from rags or blotting paper just as well if they were cheaper.

Many jellies sold by grocers are artificial products, composed of glucose, gelatine, peach, for coloring and chemical flavoring extracts. The more costly brands, however, are apple jelly colored and flavored. Apple sauce is pumpkin boiled in cider. Commercial chocolate is largely a mixture of starch, sugar and animal fats, with oxide of iron for coloring. Granulated sugar cannot easily be falsified, but it is quite often adulterated with brown and pulverized. Putrid blood is sometimes employed in the refining of sugar, it is said, and that is dangerous. Bologna sausage is made from the meat of unidentified animals

TURY—"The Sign of the Cross."

OLIMPIC—Liliputians.

FOURTEENTH STREET—Henry E. Dixey.

THIS WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS
AT THE ST. LOUIS THEATERS.

IMPERIAL—"East Lynne."

HOPKINS—"Little Lord Fauntleroy."

HAWLIN'S—"Span of Life."

STANDARD—"Mico's City Club."

It must be gratifying to Miss Julia Arthur to reflect that she captured St. Louis with so poor a play as "A Lady of Quality." In spite of the merciless way in which the local dramatic writers handled the play large audiences visited the Century nightly last week to see this clever young woman, and while not even her most enthusiastic admirer would claim that the piece was adequate, no one could be found to express aught but satisfaction with the performance.

The Arthur personality and charming portrayal of an inconsistent character was the real magnet. Without Julia Arthur "A Lady of Quality" would rapidly join the impoverished aristocracy, for not even the superb scenery and handsome costumes could redeem it in the eyes of theater-goers.

It is one of those consummations most devoutly to be wished that she may soon find a play of more merit, and having found it will return with it to St. Louis. She will be received with more cordiality than St. Louis audiences are wont to accord a stage favorite.

The Liliputians in English.

"THE FAIR IN MIDGETTOWN" continues another week at the Olympic and beginning to-night will be presented in English by the clever Liliputians, who hitherto have spoken German in all their performances. The large business of last week will doubtless be repeated, for the "Fair in Midgettown" is one of the best of the spectacular plays in which these funny little folks have been seen in their eight seasons in the United States. Franz Ebert, Adolph Zink and Selma Goerner have never had better parts than in the present production, and the substitution of the English for the German language will win for them a substantial addition to their already large following in St. Louis.

Besides the regular Wednesday and Saturday matinees, an extra performance will be given Tuesday afternoon, which is Washington's birthday.

"The Sign of the Cross."

THIS week "The Sign of the Cross" will come back to the city of its birth and will be seen at the Century. It was first produced by its author, Wilson Barrett, at the Grand Opera House, March 28, 1895, and as but two performances were given the drama on its return may fairly be considered a novelty.

At the time the piece was presented here it attracted little attention among Mr. Barrett's dramatic offerings, and it was not until it was given a magnificent production at the Lyric Theater, London, that the public awoke to its value. It ran in London for more than two years and among its staunchest upholders were clergymen and priests.

In a recent letter to the manager of "The Sign of the Cross," a clergyman in Washington, D. C., who witnessed a performance of the religious drama wrote as follows:

"Your play is an agreeable antidote to 'Why I Am an Agnostic.' Hundreds will see the drama and scores will hear the lecture by the brilliant orator, but few of them will hear our sermons."

The reverend gentleman unconsciously paid Mr. Barrett the greatest compliment in his power, for it was a lecture between Barrett and Robert G. Ingersoll in the Southern Hotel of this city that caused "The Sign of the Cross" to be written.

During his American tour in 1894, Mr. Barrett played St. Louis. Col. Ingersoll was also here for a lecture Easter Sunday evening. Both were guests at the Southern and by mutual friends they were introduced. The actor and agnostic expressed delight at meeting one another, and their conversation began in a friendly manner, but soon drifted to that dangerous topic—religion. They differed in their beliefs and said so.

Unlike most religious discussions, however, the matter did not end with the argument. That evening two friends were invited to supper in the actor's rooms at the Southern. A tempting array of good things was set forth, but on this occasion quail and wine had no charms for Mr. Barrett. While his guests ate and drank he talked. He was full of a new idea born of his argument with the celebrated pagan.

"I will write a play," he exclaimed, "that will appeal to the masses, to Christian and infidel alike, just as Col. Ingersoll's lectures do. He draws crowds to the theater to hear him by means of his brilliant oratorical powers, ridicule the Christian faith. I will draw the same people to the same place to hear a drama that will show the beauty and power of that faith. Already I have a rough outline of the plot. I shall take for my theme the history of Rome under Nero and the persecutions of the early Christians. It is one of the most dramatic stories of the world's history and I am sure the play will be the greatest success of my career."

Many men have waxed eloquent over a bird and a cold bottle, and have predicted events that never materialized. Not so with Barrett. The year following he was back

in St. Louis, and with him he brought his new play, which the Washington clergyman declared was an antidote to "Why I Am an Agnostic."

Mr. Wilson and the Trust.

Francis Wilson closed a successful engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theater last evening. The operatic comedian is just as full of fight against the theatrical trust as when the syndicate first declared war on him and he is confident that he will win the battle.

"As long as I keep up the general excellence of my company," says Mr. Wilson, "and give the people what they want, I am in no danger from trusts. The four walls of a theater do not draw a crowd. It's the offering inside that counts. Next season a few people will have their eyes open and you may depend upon it there will be withdrawals which will cripple the syndicate seriously, if not fatally. I have no doubt of my ultimate victory."

Miss Withaup as Madalena.

MISS MAUD WITHAUP, who made an excellent impression as Madalena in "Leah, the Forsaken," with Margaret Mather at the Century two weeks ago, has been engaged for the part for the remainder of the season. G. Lester Gruner has also been engaged for the same company. Both are pupils of Guy Lindsay of St. Louis. Mr. Lindsay was offered the position of leading man with Miss Mather, but declined.

Two Shows at the Standard.

MANAGER MIACO, who brings his "City Club" to the Standard for a week, beginning this afternoon, promises his patrons a novelty in the shape of two shows in one. To-day, tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the company will be seen in the burlesques "Madame May's First Night," and "Mr. Paris at Niagara." Fannie Everett will have the leading roles in the two pieces.

For the latter half of the week the bill will be changed, and "The Gay Gris at Monte Carlo" and "The Countryman's Dream" will be the burlesques. In the olio will be seen Conroy and McFarland, Irish comedians; Anna Lomborg, vocalist; Bert Leslie and Carrie Fulton, Le Palmer, in ventriloquist imitations; Dick and Kittle Kummings, in a singing and burlesque boxing act; Mazie Burton, balladist; the four French Sisters, and Nellie Waters, in Irish character songs.

Melodrama at Havlin's.

"THE SPAN OF LIFE" will again be seen at Havlin's theater this week, commencing with to-day's matinee. The play has two sensational climaxes which make it a favorite with lovers of melodrama. The lighthouse scene, and the bridge of human bodies are well remembered. A scene in the third act serves to introduce the three Donaxettas, acrobats. In this scene the heroine escapes from the relentless villain by passing over a human bridge. The bridge over the chasm has been destroyed, but as all regulated families should be, this one is provided with a troop of circus acrobats, a trio of young men who entwine themselves together in a peculiar fashion, and the abyss. There they remain until the heroine passes in safety and then the curtain falls.

In the cast are: George C. Stacey, Randolph Murray, W. J. Sully, W. H. Gough, W. J. Fieldman, Charles Egan, A. K. Adams, Harry and John Gough, Miss Rachel Sterling, Miss Dorritt Ashton and Miss Masters.

The Bill at Hopkins'.

"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY," Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's success of two continents, will be presented at Hopkins' Grand Opera House this afternoon, and all this week for the first time in this city at popular prices. La Petite Lewis, who will be the little Lord, made a great hit in the part when she played in Chicago. Laura Alberta, Carrie Lamont, Kate Jackson, Arthur Mackley, and Harry Jackson will be prominent in the cast.

Col. Hopkins has recently secured a number of new subjects in Kerth's superb "Visions of Art," and some of them will be seen this week. Several of the best acts of Hopkins' Transoceanic Company will be features of the vaudeville bill. They are the three Karnos, grotesque pantomimists, mimics and dancers; Venie De Witt, character vocalist, Geraro and Bailey, cakewalkers, and the three Rackett brothers, who sing and dance and play all kinds of musical instruments.

Henry E. Dixey as a Magician.

LONG before he gave up comic opera and lyric comedy Henry E. Dixey was known as a clever entertainer in legerdemain, and now he comes to St. Louis as a full-fledged magician. The "Adonis" will open for a week this evening at the Fourteenth Street Theater in a performance which runs the gamut of stage



GERTRUDE
BOSWELL
AS—
STEPHANES—
IN—
"SIGN OF THE
CROSS"—
AT THE
CENTURY

amusement. His programme is divided into five parts, in the first of which Dixey appears in the Palace of Enchantment garbed in his familiar "Adonis" costume. In this he does a number of feats in magic. In another part he appears as a high priest of India and presents three illusions, the Mystery of Mesour, the Miracles of Chunda Hula and the Illusion Leonil, in which he transforms a young girl into a full grown lion.

and said: "I will keep this as a memento of the occasion." Dixey quickly replied: "And I will keep this gold sovereign as a souvenir of the visit of England's future Sovereign to an American one, for you know we are all kings in America."

Dixey has the sovereign yet and has been offered fabulous sums for it on several occasions by Anglomaniacs in this country. He believes it to be a mascot, however, and refuses to part with it.

Ernest Hogan, Colored Comedian.

ERNEST HOGAN, the author of "All Coons Look Alike to Me," is a pure African. His grandfather and grandmother were born in Africa. He makes \$800 a year. Hogan was one of the pickaninies, thirty years ago.

He is an actor and song writer. His ambition is to become the Nat Goodwin of the colored race. He wants Gus Thomas to write him a play. He would be the star and surround himself with negro actors.

His mother still resides at Bowling Green. His father was the only negro Sheriff ever elected in the State of Kentucky. He died when the boy was very young.

He realized the value of education, and has sent his five brothers and sisters to school. Two of his sisters are graduates of the famous college at Oberlin, O.

The actor started out in the world when he was 12 years of age. He was with a company of minstrels, who gave entertainments for the benefit of a college in Kentucky. Then for many years he was a pickaninny. Fifteen years ago, when Robson and Crane appeared together here in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Ernest Hogan was one of the pickaninies. Then he went to England and was gone some time under the management of the Frohmans in a minstrel company.

More than two years of his life were spent as an actor in San Francisco. While there he wrote a song for Hallen & Hart. They paid him \$10. They took it East and made \$800 out of it in a few months.

Mr. Hogan's manner is very gentle and graceful, for only the Oriental ambassador and the African can salute with that exquisitely undulating grace which the Delartians are droll caricatures. He stands

erect and with dignity and without too much deference asks the respect of the world for himself and for the work he has done.

"I don't believe in anyone, white or black, pushing himself," he says. "What do you want to go to somebody's house for if you are not wanted? Let try to do right, if I am worthy, and if I can do anything, people will respect me, no matter how mean they are, and no matter how low they are. They might like to do otherwise, but they can't help it."

Six years ago he wrote his only legitimate drama, "In Old Tennessee." He was his own hero, and for more than a year the play succeeded. Its first appearance was in Kansas City, and the company went all over the East. It was a great artistic success, but the time of the panics of five years ago came, and the actors were forced to disband.

"All Coons Look Alike to Me" netted him \$25,000 in three months.

Mr. Hogan knows Paul Dunbar, the negro poet, and one of his ambitions is to collaborate with him and write a play. Both understand the negro character so well that he thinks together they ought to produce a very amusing comedy.

He has but one ambition in life—one dream. "I should like to become the colored Nat Goodwin," he says. "The negroes have had many clever minstrels and vaudeville men, but they have never produced a first-class comedian. I want to get a play, arranged by myself, written by one of those first-class playwrights like Augustus Thomas. I know just what I can do, and if I could pass a few weeks with an author I think there would be a new field for some colored comedian, as well as a playwright."

"I should have all colored people in my company. I know fifteen or twenty in America that I've been watching for years, and if I could get a play that would suit us, I think we could do something worth while. For the first colored man who can get a good play and be to our race what Nat Goodwin is to the whites will make a big success. And this is a man only 35 years removed from slavery, and as many more from the wilds of Africa!"

While in the dressing room some one suggested that Dixey perform a few tricks of legerdemain for his Highness. Dixey agreed and borrowed a gold sovereign from the Prince, which he changed into a \$5 American greenback. The Prince took it

THIS IS HENRY E. DIXEY DOING A VERY DIFFICULT TRICK IN FRONT OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH CAMERA.



"It's dead

"What? It defies me!"

"I think I see my way."

"I do see my way

"Didn't I tell you it was easy?"



"Hold the chest high. Take a long breath and expand your lungs. Now hold up your head, as though proud of the consciousness of your God-given life."

LEFT HOME AND FORTUNE FOR A NEGRO AND DIED IN POVERTY.

The Sad Romance of Miranda Foote of Illinois, a Beautiful and Wealthy Girl, Who Was Charmed by a Stable Boy's Love of Harmony.

MIRANDA FOOTE, a delicate white girl, married a negro stable boy. He was a "crap shooter." She was worth \$25,000. She was young and pretty. He abused and neglected her and she died in misery and poverty. Now he is suing for his share of her estate.

The girl was born near the village of Stronghurst, 30 miles from Galesburg, Ill. She was a "crap shooter." She was worth \$25,000. She was young and pretty. He abused and neglected her and she died in misery and poverty. Now he is suing for his share of her estate.

The girl was born near the village of Stronghurst, 30 miles from Galesburg, Ill. She was a "crap shooter." She was worth \$25,000. She was young and pretty. He abused and neglected her and she died in misery and poverty. Now he is suing for his share of her estate.

The girl was born near the village of Stronghurst, 30 miles from Galesburg, Ill. She was a "crap shooter." She was worth \$25,000. She was young and pretty. He abused and neglected her and she died in misery and poverty. Now he is suing for his share of her estate.

COCAINE RUINED THE LIVES OF A MAN, HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

DR. JOHN DE VELL went down to death, the victim of an unnatural habit, and dragged his wife and daughter with him. A week ago to-day he died in a sanitarium at New Albany, Ind., and with him he closed a pathetic career.

Dr. de Vell was born at Turin, Italy. His father was a Frenchman, who had been exiled by Napoleon because of some political intrigue. He was highly educated at Turin, and was afterward graduated from a medical college in Germany.

His manner was that of a courtier. He won an international reputation as a physician in Europe. He was tendered a lifetime position at a Court of Portugal as Royal Physician, and served in that capacity for several years. But he became involved in a court intrigue and was banished from the country for life.

In Turin he fought a duel with a nobleman on account of a love affair and killed him.

After leaving Portugal Dr. de Vell became a surgeon on board an English man-of-war and visited many countries, but tired of life on the water and deserted the ship when she touched at New Orleans.

The civil war was then raging and Dr. de Vell's adventurous spirit led him to enter the Confederate service. It is said that he first appeared at Louisville in the capacity of a Confederate spy.

After the war he settled there, but did not engage in the practice of his profession at once. Finally his ability became known, and his success from that moment was phenomenal.

He maintained a magnificent establishment at Fourteenth and Market streets and lived in luxurious style. He married a Miss Hutchinson, then the belle of the city, whose father was a wholesale shoe merchant.

Their adopted daughter, Cora, developed into an artist and musician of more than ordinary note.

Wealthy, talented, active and handsome—there seemed to be nothing to which Dr. de Vell might not aspire.

But then came misfortune.

In 1879 Dr. de Vell suffered a fracture of a leg. Cocaine was given him to ease the pain. That was the beginning of his downfall. The insatiable appetite for the drug seized him. His practice was neglected. His house was sold to secure money for the drug. Everything went. Inside of eight years the doctor and his family were without a home.

He induced his wife and daughter to try the drug, and they both became its slaves. All three descended to the lowest depths of degradation. Cold, hunger, loss of reputation—these things were as nothing to these once happy people. Every energy was exerted to satisfy the craving of their unnatural appetite.

Mrs. de Vell finally died because of her devotion to the drug. The doctor and his daughter sank lower and lower, and at last were reduced to the most abject poverty. They lived in hovels wherever they could find a resting place for their heads. A few days ago they were found in a room in the old Shelby House in Louisville, huddled together in a narrow bed, with no covering except a single dirty blanket.

The Charity Organization sent a representative to look after the miserable couple, and they were taken to the City Hospital. After remaining there one day they were removed to a sanitarium in New Albany. Cora de Vell slowly improved, but her father was too far gone. He died continually for cocaine, and finally died in great agony.

He was 67 years of age.



AM told, my dear girl, that you wish to become a singer—an opera singer. In short a prima donna—and that as quickly as possible, of course.

Your idea of the time required to accomplish this result is rather vague. You think a year—in your heart you feel that in your case perhaps even a few months—may answer.

I wonder if a day passes in the life of any successful singer when just such petitions as yours are not brought to her notice?

My child, many persons have told you that the road to art is long and hilly, and the way is not smooth.

You have listened and not believed; but, dear girl, these persons know whereof they spoke. They told the simple truth. Ah! you say that my own case refutes the argument; that I am young and yet a successful singer.

I thank you.

Do you imagine, my child, that I am now resting, that my study is completed, that I am content with what I have been permitted to accomplish?

Little one, there is no standing still in art, and I realize well that I am but at the threshold. True, I have studied all my life—and I am now six and twenty years of age. I have been before the public since I was eleven, but what I have gained in that time has come by slow degrees and by patient, unrelenting toil. Art and nature develop slowly. Each year I hope to progress. This year I undertake more than I did last. Next year I hope to do still more. But think you that I now consider myself ready to interpret any role? Would I to-day attempt Isolde or the Brunnhilde of "Die Goettermæring"?

No, no! It is disastrous to force art. Sometimes I hope that I may be ready to portray these grand creations. Not yet. Breath of tone and dramatic intensity come with years and experience.

I am ambitious, yes. There is no progress without ambition. I look forward, but I step carefully. With the voice it is well to "make haste slowly."

Bear that in mind, my child, at the beginning. Prepare yourself for a life of never-ending work, for many discouragements and for constant sacrifices. But if your love and enthusiasm for music are greater than for anything else in the world, and if your natural advantages are sufficiently good to warrant your choosing this profession, then go ahead, and God be with you!

Aim high, and do not be content with small results. Always strive for something better than you now possess. You may find that your ambition outstrips your possibilities and that you will be unable to accomplish your highest desires, but the results which you do attain will be greater than if you had been content with smaller things.

As to choosing a teacher, dear child, leave that for the future to decide. The stage may not choose you. People talk with unconscious arrogance of choosing a public career as if a matter of no more difficulty were presented than the selection of a ribbon.

Many actors are called, my child, but few are chosen. Later on we shall see why.

Now to find out if you have a voice, and then learn how to use it as God meant you should.

Be patient, cultivate application, perseverance and concentration; then we shall see.

You ask by what method to study. There, Liebchen, you have thrown out a red rag, into your little ears will soon pour torrents of argument in favor of the so-called French or Italian or German method. Let me whisper something to you. In my opinion there is but one method—the right method. Perfect singing of the world over, whether it be by the French or the Italian or the German method, is produced in exactly the same way. I know no methods. Study intelligently and apply what suits your individual case best.

One hears that the Germans can only shriek, and that continued singing of Wagner music strains and ruins the voice. What fallacy that is!

Some of the music written by this great composer is indeed difficult, and some of it is, as beautifully simple as a child's song.

The trouble is not with the music, but with the singer. Unfortunately many singers with beautiful voices rush into heavy opera before they are physically or vocally ready for such a step. The result is, of course, unfortunate. The voice becomes harsh and unmelodious, while modulation and delicate phrasing are things unknown to the forced singer of German music.

It is a sad fact that there are many such upon the stage to-day. There are also many who attempt the brilliant and florid roles of the coloratura before the voice has become sufficiently trained and controlled. The singer then loses the good already gained. The voice becomes thin and unreliable, and the compass is permanently impaired.

Young and untrained voices are naturally rough, hard, of small compass and unequal in strength and tonality. It is only after years of patient study that dramatic work should be attempted, and even then it is best to begin with the lightest roles and gradually grow to the heavier work.

With proper development the Wagnerian roles are no more injurious or wearing to the voice than those of any other composer. Taken before the singer is ready for them, of course the voice shows the unequal strain. The back must always be fitted for the burden.

I have myself sung three of the lighter Wagnerian roles in two days—a thing unheard of in Germany. It did not tire nor injure my voice in the slightest degree, simply because I was equal to the music.

Should I attempt such a feat with music beyond my present state of voice development the result would be undoubtedly dismal failure.

No, no! The music of Wagner is not at fault. The singer must simply grow to it.

We have had beautiful singers from nearly every country, and these have represented each of the three so-called methods. One often hears discussed the question as to whether singers must be born or whether they can be made.

Undoubtedly nature is responsible for phenomenal voices, but, given no deformity of the vocal organs, I cannot for my part see why constant practice under wise direction will not develop a cultivated and pleasing voice in almost any human being. Concentration of purpose is the real secret.

Give me a girl with a good chest, a good ear and a malleable will and perseverance, and I will guarantee to make a good singer of her.

First of all be careful in your selection of a teacher.

Good articles come high, you know; so don't spare expense when you choose your first guide in the cultivation of the voice. For preliminary training and voice production there is no reason on earth why a girl should not find good teachers near at home. There are advantages in a Continental training which must not be neglected, and which must certainly come at some stage in the girl's career, but for the first step much time and money can be saved by working hard under the best instruction to be found near at hand. The general education and home life need not then be interrupted. Again, the would-be singer is better able to judge of her possibilities after a few years of hard preliminary work. She will then be surer of her love and fitness for her chosen profession and will know better whether it is worth while to devote her life to the cultivation of her voice. Much time will be gained by a calm conviction of choice and a rational understanding of power.

Aside from all that, it is not merely the voice that must reach a certain stage of development before casting adrift the anchor of home life, but the character must also be rounded by home training before it is able to cope with the difficulties of a professional life.

There are more things than a good voice needed, my child, in order to make a successful singer. The girl of well-rounded vocal, physical and moral development will be surer of success than her less fortunate sister.

Mind, I do not deny the advantages of foreign training. I will speak of that again later in your work.

The study of the languages is of positive necessity, and that can best be accomplished in the country where the language is spoken. A singer should always understand perfectly the language in which she is singing. Proper expression cannot be given without a proper understanding. A singer should feel her parts.

But I fear I am traveling too fast for you. The study of expression we shall consider in our next lesson.

Now, then, my singer, let me see what you need.

So! First a freer, lighter, more buoyant carriage of the body. Stand erect, with the weight carried well forward on the balls of the feet.

Straighten the spine and hold the weight of the trunk well off hips. Don't settle down in a collapsed attitude, with all the weight resting on the small of the back.

Hold the chest high. Take a long breath and expand your lungs. Now hold up your head, as though proud of the consciousness of your God-given life.

There! That is better. Now we are ready to go to work. Step, though—just one thing.

Forget, little one, that life is such a very serious affair. Relax those strained muscles of your face and neck and look happy and contented.

Musical harmony, you know. Unless the mind and body are in harmonious accord you cannot expect the tone to be as pure, smooth and sweet.

Let me see the light of happiness in your eyes and on your lips. There now, we have material for a singer.

Did you ever, little one, see a really good singer with a cross, discontented expression of the face? Of course you never did. A wise singer cultivates amiability and contentment as the chief requisites of her stock in trade.

The "Don't Worry Club," of which I hear so much over here, would be a very good one for every singer to join. Think of pleasant things, hold up your head, open your mouth and throat and let the tone gush forth like the song of a bird. That is what we shall strive for.

If I were you I should take a few little simple exercises every day of my life.

Here are a few:

When standing in a good position rise slowly on the toes and then sink gradually down again, keeping the weight always forward.

Accompany this exercise sometimes by raising the arms when you rise on the toes and slowly inhaling at the same time. Lower the arms, expel the breath and sink to the normal position. Repeat this exercise a number of times. It is a good one to secure a proper position of the body.

There are a great many breathing exercises which are beneficial. Slowly inhale and slowly expel the breath, breathing as deeply as possible and using the abdominal muscles in so doing. The force to produce tone should come from below. The muscles of the chest should be used, simply to sustain and hold the tone.

Stand easily, my dear, with flexible, relaxed muscles. Now take a deep breath and hold it for a moment.

So! You naturally take the tone that comes easiest to you. We shall work from there.

Do not try to sing loudly, nor need you endeavor to modulate your voice.

Sing the tone naturally, easily. Any open vowel sound is good. We will begin with the usual sound of "ah."

Very quietly and easily we will sing up the scale a few notes and then down the scale a few notes. Just so far as the tone comes easily we shall go. By and by you will find that your compass will increase, your voice will place itself, and the change of registers will be a thing unknown to you. You will simply sing with a smooth, even tone every note within your compass, gliding from one to the other with even skill.

Is that enough for to-day? Are you tired? Then we stop. Frequent exercises at short intervals produce the best results. Never strain or tire the voice.

Common sense is as important a quality in the study of singing as it is in every other pursuit.

A thorough study of any one art embraces a comprehensive understanding of all. Educate yourself at every point, keeping always in mind one particular end, and you will make the better artist.

Study your physiology, my child, and learn all about the mechanism of that wonderful thing—the human voice.

And now, my dear, we will see how we can make the most of the foregoing paper, which Mme. Gadski has kindly written for the benefit of the thousands of American girls who wish to test their own capacity for operatic careers, is the first of a series of six articles. The girl who has read this and followed its instructions will know better her own possibilities. The remaining five articles, which will appear in successive issues of the Sunday Post-Dispatch, will tell her how to train and develop these possibilities. The information which these papers contain is of rare value, the knowledge, experience and prestige of Mme. Gadski, a great singer has been written for learners with talents equal to her own, but for the multitude of young American singers who sorely need the information which they could not otherwise obtain. The articles have been written by Mme. Gadski exclusively for the New York World and the Sunday Post-Dispatch, which thereby become the direct medium between one of the greatest living singers and the most absolutely untutored beginner.

AM told, my dear girl, that you wish to become a singer—an opera singer. In short a prima donna—and that as quickly as possible, of course.

Your idea of the time required to accomplish this result is rather vague. You think a year—in your heart you feel that in your case perhaps even a few months—may answer.

I wonder if a day passes in the life of any successful singer when just such petitions as yours are not brought to her notice?

My child, many persons have told you that the road to art is long and hilly, and the way is not smooth.

You have listened and not believed; but, dear girl, these persons know whereof they spoke. They told the simple truth. Ah! you say that my own case refutes the argument; that I am young and yet a successful singer.

I thank you.

Do you imagine, my child, that I am now resting, that my study is completed, that I am content with what I have been permitted to accomplish?

Little one, there is no standing still in art, and I realize well that I am but at the threshold. True, I have studied all my life—and I am now six and twenty years of age. I have been before the public since I was eleven, but what I have gained in that time has come by slow degrees and by patient, unrelenting toil. Art and nature develop slowly. Each year I hope to progress. This year I undertake more than I did last. Next year I hope to do still more. But think you that I now consider myself ready to interpret any role? Would I to-day attempt Isolde or the Brunnhilde of "Die Goettermæring"?

No, no! It is disastrous to force art. Sometimes I hope that I may be ready to portray these grand creations. Not yet. Breath of tone and dramatic intensity come with years and experience.

I am ambitious, yes. There is no progress without ambition. I look forward, but I step carefully. With the voice it is well to "make haste slowly."

Bear that in mind, my child, at the beginning. Prepare yourself for a life of never-ending work, for many discouragements and for constant sacrifices. But if your love and enthusiasm for music are greater than for anything else in the world, and if your natural advantages are sufficiently good to warrant your choosing this profession, then go ahead, and God be with you!

Aim high, and do not be content with small results. Always strive for something better than you now possess. You may find that your ambition outstrips your possibilities and that you will be unable to accomplish your highest desires, but the results which you do attain will be greater than if you had been content with smaller things.

As to choosing a teacher, dear child, leave that for the future to decide. The stage may not choose you. People talk with unconscious arrogance of choosing a public career as if a matter of no more difficulty were presented than the selection of a ribbon.

Many actors are called, my child, but few are chosen. Later on we shall see why.

Now to find out if you have a voice, and then learn how to use it as God meant you should.

Be patient, cultivate application, perseverance and concentration; then we shall see.

You ask by what method to study. There, Liebchen, you have thrown out a red rag, into your little ears will soon pour torrents of argument in favor of the so-called French or Italian or German method. Let me whisper something to you. In my opinion there is but one method—the right method. Perfect singing of the world over, whether it be by the French or the Italian or the German method, is produced in exactly the same way. I know no methods. Study intelligently and apply what suits your individual case best.

One hears that the Germans can only shriek, and that continued singing of Wagner music strains and ruins the voice. What fallacy that is!

Some of the music written by this great composer is indeed difficult, and some of it is, as beautifully simple as a child's song.

The trouble is not with the music, but with the singer. Unfortunately many singers with beautiful voices rush into heavy opera before they are physically or vocally ready for such a step. The result is, of course, unfortunate. The voice becomes harsh and unmelodious, while modulation and delicate phrasing are things unknown to the forced singer of German music.

It is a sad fact that there are many such upon the stage to-day. There are also many who attempt the brilliant and florid roles of the coloratura before the voice has become sufficiently trained and controlled. The singer then loses the good already gained. The voice becomes thin and unreliable, and the compass is permanently impaired.

Young and untrained voices are naturally rough, hard, of small compass and unequal in strength and tonality. It is only after years of patient study that dramatic work should be attempted, and even then it is best to begin with the lightest roles and gradually grow to the heavier work.

With proper development the Wagnerian roles are no more injurious or wearing to the voice than those of any other composer. Taken before the singer is ready for them, of course the voice shows the unequal strain. The back must always be fitted for the burden.

I have myself sung three of the lighter Wagnerian roles in two days—a thing unheard of in Germany. It did not tire nor injure my voice in the slightest degree, simply because I was equal to the music.

Should I attempt such a feat with music beyond my present state of voice development the result would be undoubtedly dismal failure.

No, no! The music of Wagner is not at fault. The singer must simply grow to it.

We have had beautiful singers from nearly every country, and these have represented each of the three so-called methods. One often hears discussed the question as to whether singers must be born or whether they can be made.

Undoubtedly nature is responsible for phenomenal voices, but, given no deformity of the vocal organs, I cannot for my part see why constant practice under wise direction will not develop a cultivated and pleasing voice in almost any human being. Concentration of purpose is the real secret.

Give me a girl with a good chest, a good ear and a malleable will and perseverance, and I will guarantee to make a good singer of her.

First of all be careful in your selection of a teacher.

Good articles come high, you know; so don't spare expense when you choose your first guide in the cultivation of the voice. For preliminary training and voice production there is no reason on earth why a girl should not find good teachers near at home. There are advantages in a Continental training which must not be neglected, and which must certainly come at some stage in the girl's career, but for the first step much time and money can be saved by working hard under the best instruction to be found near at hand. The general education and home life need not then be interrupted. Again, the would-be singer is better able to judge of her possibilities after a few years of hard preliminary work. She will then be surer of her love and fitness for her chosen profession and will know better whether it is worth while to devote her life to the cultivation of her voice. Much time will be gained by a calm conviction of choice and a rational understanding of power.

Aside from all that, it is not merely the voice that must reach a certain stage of development before casting adrift the anchor of home life, but the character must also be rounded by home training before it is able to cope with the difficulties of a professional life.

There are more things than a good voice needed, my child, in order to make a successful singer. The girl of well-rounded vocal, physical and moral development will be surer of success than her less fortunate sister.

Mind, I do not deny the advantages of foreign training. I will speak of that again later in your work.

The study of the languages is of positive necessity, and that can best be accomplished in the country where the language is spoken. A singer should always understand perfectly the language in which she is singing. Proper expression cannot be given without a proper understanding. A singer should feel her parts.

But I fear I am traveling too fast for you. The study of expression we shall consider in our next lesson.

Now, then, my singer, let me see what you need.

So! First a freer, lighter, more buoyant carriage of the body. Stand erect, with the weight carried well forward on the balls of the feet.

Straighten the spine and hold the weight of the trunk well off hips. Don't settle down in a collapsed attitude, with all the weight resting on the small of the back.

Hold the chest high. Take a long breath and expand your lungs. Now hold up your head, as though proud of the consciousness of your God-given life.

There! That is better. Now we are ready to go to work. Step, though—just one thing.

Forget, little one, that life is such a very serious affair. Relax those strained muscles of your face and neck and look happy and contented.

Musical harmony, you know. Unless the mind and body are in harmonious accord you cannot expect the tone to be as pure, smooth and sweet.

Let me see the light of happiness in your eyes and on your lips. There now, we have material for a singer.

Did you ever, little one, see a really good singer with a cross, discontented expression of the face? Of course you never did. A wise singer cultivates amiability and contentment as the chief requisites of her stock in trade.

The "Don't Worry Club," of which I hear so much over here, would be a very good one for every singer to join. Think of pleasant things, hold up your head, open your mouth and throat and let the tone gush forth like the song of a bird. That is what we shall strive for.

If I were you I should take a few little simple exercises every day of my life.

Here are a few:

When standing in a good position rise slowly on the toes and then sink gradually down again, keeping the weight always forward.

Accompany this exercise sometimes by raising the arms when you rise on the toes and slowly inhaling at the same time. Lower the arms, expel the breath and sink to the normal position. Repeat this exercise a number of times. It is a good one to secure a proper position of the body.

There are a great many breathing exercises which are beneficial. Slowly inhale and slowly expel the breath, breathing as deeply as possible and using the abdominal muscles in so doing. The force to produce tone should come from below. The muscles of the chest should be used, simply to sustain and hold the tone.

Stand easily, my dear, with flexible, relaxed muscles. Now take a deep breath and hold it for a moment.

So! You naturally take the tone that comes easiest to you. We shall work from there.

Do not try to sing loudly, nor need you endeavor to modulate your voice.

Sing the tone naturally, easily. Any open vowel sound is good. We will begin with the usual sound of "ah."

Very quietly and easily we will sing up the scale a few notes and then down the scale a few notes. Just so far as the tone comes easily we shall go. By and by you will find that your compass will increase, your voice will place itself, and the change of registers will be a thing unknown to you. You will simply sing with a smooth, even tone every note within your compass, gliding from one to the other with even skill.

Is that enough for to-day? Are you tired? Then we stop. Frequent exercises at short intervals produce the best results. Never strain or tire the voice.

Common sense is as important a quality in the study of singing as it is in every other pursuit.

A thorough study of any one art embraces a comprehensive understanding of all. Educate yourself at every point, keeping always in mind one particular end, and you will make the better artist.

Study your physiology, my child, and learn all about the mechanism of that wonderful thing—the human voice.

And now, my dear, we will see how we can make the most of the foregoing paper, which Mme. Gadski has kindly written for the benefit of the thousands of American girls who wish to test their own capacity for operatic careers, is the first of a series of six articles. The girl who has read this and followed its instructions will know better her own possibilities. The remaining five articles, which will appear in successive issues of the Sunday Post-Dispatch, will tell her how to train and develop these possibilities. The information which these papers contain is of rare value, the knowledge, experience and prestige of Mme. Gadski, a great singer has been written for learners with talents equal to her own, but for the multitude of young American singers who sorely need the information which they could not otherwise obtain. The articles have been written by Mme. Gadski exclusively for the New York World and the Sunday Post-Dispatch, which thereby become the direct medium between one of the greatest living singers and the most absolutely untutored beginner.

AM told, my dear girl, that you wish to become a singer—an opera singer. In short a prima donna—and that as quickly as possible, of course.

Your idea of the time required to accomplish this result is rather vague. You think a year—in your heart you feel that in your case perhaps even a few months—may answer.

I wonder if a day passes in the life of any successful singer when just such petitions as yours are not brought to her notice?

My child, many persons have told you that the road to art is long and hilly, and the way is not smooth.

You have listened and not believed; but, dear girl, these persons know whereof they spoke. They told the simple truth. Ah! you say that my own case refutes the argument; that I am young and yet a successful singer.

I thank you.

Do you imagine, my child, that I am now resting, that my study is completed, that I am content with what I have been permitted to accomplish?

Little one, there is no standing still in art, and I realize well that I am but at the threshold. True, I have studied all my life—and I am now six and twenty years of age. I have been before the public since I was eleven, but what I have gained in that time has come by slow degrees and by patient, unrelenting toil. Art and nature develop slowly. Each year I hope to progress. This year I undertake more than I did last. Next year I hope to do still more. But think you that I now consider myself ready to interpret any role? Would I to-day attempt Isolde or the Brunnhilde of "Die Goettermæring"?

No, no! It is disastrous to force art. Sometimes I hope that I may be ready to portray these grand creations. Not yet. Breath of tone and dramatic intensity come with years and experience.

I am ambitious, yes. There is no progress without ambition. I look forward, but I step carefully. With the voice it is well to "make haste slowly."

Bear that in mind, my child, at the beginning. Prepare yourself for a life of never-ending work, for many discouragements and for constant sacrifices. But if your love and enthusiasm for music are greater than for anything else in the world, and if your natural advantages are sufficiently good to warrant your choosing this profession, then go ahead, and God be with you!

Aim high, and do not be content with small results. Always strive for something better than you now possess. You may find that your ambition outstrips your possibilities and that you will be unable to accomplish your highest desires, but the results which you do attain will be greater than if you had been content with smaller things.

As to choosing a teacher, dear child, leave that for the future to decide. The stage may not choose you. People talk with unconscious arrogance of choosing a public career as if a matter of no more difficulty were presented than the selection of a ribbon.

Many actors are called, my child, but few are chosen. Later on we shall see why.

Now to find out if you have a voice, and then learn how to use it as God meant you should.

Be patient, cultivate application, perseverance and concentration; then we shall see.

You ask by what method to study. There, Liebchen, you have thrown out a red rag, into your little ears will soon pour torrents of argument in favor of the so-called French or Italian or German method. Let me whisper something to you. In my opinion there is but one method—the right method. Perfect singing of the world over, whether it be by the French or the Italian or the German method, is produced in exactly the same way. I know no methods. Study intelligently and apply what suits your individual case best.

One hears that the Germans can only shriek, and that continued singing of Wagner music strains and ruins the voice. What fallacy that is!

Some of the music written by this great composer is indeed difficult, and some of it is, as beautifully simple as a child's song.

The trouble is not with the music, but with the singer. Unfortunately many singers with beautiful voices rush into heavy opera before they are physically or vocally ready for such a step. The result is, of course, unfortunate. The voice becomes harsh and unmelodious, while modulation and delicate phrasing are things unknown to the forced singer of German music.

It is a sad fact that there are many such upon the stage to-day. There are also many who attempt the brilliant and florid roles of the coloratura before the voice has become sufficiently trained and controlled. The singer then loses the good already gained. The voice becomes thin and unreliable, and the compass is permanently impaired.

Young and untrained voices are naturally rough, hard, of small compass and unequal in strength and tonality. It is only after years of patient study that dramatic work should be attempted, and even then it is best to begin with the lightest roles and gradually grow to the heavier work.

With proper development the Wagnerian roles are no more injurious or wearing to the voice than those of any other composer. Taken before the singer is ready for them, of course the voice shows the unequal strain. The back must always be fitted for the burden.

I have myself sung three of the lighter Wagnerian roles in two days—a thing unheard of in Germany. It did not tire nor injure my voice in the slightest degree, simply because I was equal to the music.

Should I attempt such a feat with music beyond my present state of voice development the result would be undoubtedly dismal failure.

No, no! The music of Wagner is not at fault. The singer must simply grow to it.

We have had beautiful singers from nearly every country, and these have represented each of the three so-called methods. One often hears discussed the question as to whether singers must be born or whether they can be made.

Undoubtedly nature is responsible for phenomenal voices, but, given no deformity of the vocal organs, I cannot for my part see why constant practice under wise direction will not develop a cultivated and pleasing voice in almost any human being. Concentration of purpose is the real secret.

Give me a girl with a good chest, a good ear and a malleable will and perseverance, and I will guarantee to make a good singer of her.

First of all be careful in your selection of a teacher.

Good articles come high, you know; so don't spare expense when you choose your first guide in the cultivation of the voice. For preliminary training and voice production there is no reason on earth why a girl should not find good teachers near at home. There are advantages in a Continental training which must not be neglected, and which must certainly come at some stage in the girl's career, but for the first step much time and money can be saved by working hard under the best instruction to be found near at hand. The general education and home life need not then be interrupted. Again, the would-be singer is better able to judge of her possibilities after a few years of hard preliminary work. She will then be surer of her love and fitness for her chosen profession and will know better whether it is worth while to devote her life to the cultivation of her voice. Much time will be gained by a calm conviction of choice and a rational understanding of power.

Aside from all that, it is not merely the voice that must reach a certain stage of development before casting adrift the anchor of home life, but the character must also be rounded by home training before it is able to cope with the difficulties of a professional life.

There are more things than a good voice needed, my child, in order to make a successful singer. The girl of well-rounded vocal, physical and moral development will be surer of success than her less fortunate sister.

Mind, I do not deny the advantages of foreign training. I will speak of that again later in your work.

The study of the languages is of positive necessity, and that can best be accomplished in the country where the language is spoken. A singer should always understand perfectly the language in which she is singing. Proper expression cannot be given without a proper understanding. A singer should feel her parts.

But I fear I am traveling too fast for you. The study of expression we shall consider in our next lesson.

Now, then, my singer, let me see what you need.

So! First a freer, lighter, more buoyant carriage of the body. Stand erect, with the weight carried well forward on the balls of the feet.

Straighten the spine and hold the weight of the trunk well off hips. Don't settle down in a collapsed attitude, with all the weight resting on the small of the back.

Hold the chest high. Take a long breath and expand your lungs. Now hold up your head, as though proud of the consciousness of your God-given life.

There! That is better. Now we are ready to go to work. Step, though—just one thing.

Forget, little one, that life is such a very serious affair. Relax those strained muscles of your face and neck and look happy and contented.

Musical harmony, you know. Unless the mind and body are in harmonious accord you cannot expect the tone to be as pure, smooth and sweet.

Let me see the light of happiness in your eyes and on your lips. There now, we have material for a singer.

Did you ever, little one, see a really good singer with a cross, discontented expression of the face? Of course you never did. A wise singer cultivates amiability and contentment as the chief requisites of her stock in trade.

The "Don't Worry Club," of which I hear so much over here, would be a very good one for every singer to join. Think of pleasant things, hold up your head, open your mouth and throat and let the tone gush forth like the song of a bird. That is what we shall strive for.

If I were you I should take a few little simple exercises every day of my life.

Here are a few:

When standing in a good position rise slowly on the toes and then sink gradually down again, keeping the weight always forward.

Accompany this exercise sometimes by raising the arms when you rise on the toes and slowly inhaling at the same time. Lower the arms, expel the breath and sink to the normal position. Repeat this exercise a number of times. It is a good one to secure a proper position of the body.

There are a great many breathing exercises which are beneficial. Slowly inhale and slowly expel the breath, breathing as deeply as possible and using the abdominal muscles in so doing. The force to produce tone should come from below. The muscles of the chest should be used, simply to sustain and hold the tone.

Stand easily, my dear, with flexible, relaxed muscles. Now take a deep breath and hold it for a moment.

So! You naturally take the tone that comes easiest to you. We shall work from there.

Do not try to sing loudly, nor need you endeavor to modulate your voice.

Sing the tone naturally, easily. Any open vowel sound is good. We will begin with the usual sound of "ah."

Very quietly and easily we will sing up the scale a few notes and then down the scale a few notes. Just so far as the tone comes easily we shall go. By and by you will find that your compass will increase, your voice will place itself, and the change of registers will be a thing unknown to you. You will simply sing with a smooth, even tone every note within your compass, gliding from one to the other with even skill.

Is that enough for to-day? Are you tired? Then we stop. Frequent exercises at short intervals produce the best results. Never strain or tire the voice.

Common sense is as important a quality in the study of singing as it is in every other pursuit.

A thorough study of any one art embraces a comprehensive understanding of all. Educate yourself at every point, keeping always in mind one particular end, and you will make the better artist.

Study your physiology, my child, and learn all about the mechanism of that wonderful thing—the human voice.

And now, my dear, we will see how we can make the most of the foregoing paper, which Mme. Gadski has kindly written for the benefit of the thousands of American girls who wish to test their own capacity for operatic careers, is the first of a series of six articles. The girl who has read this and followed its instructions will know better her own possibilities. The remaining five articles, which will appear in successive issues of the Sunday Post-Dispatch, will tell her how to train and develop these possibilities. The information which these papers contain is of rare value, the knowledge, experience and prestige of Mme. Gadski, a great singer has been written for learners with talents equal to her own, but for the multitude of young American singers who sorely need the information which they could not otherwise obtain. The articles have been written by Mme. Gadski exclusively for the New York World and the Sunday Post-Dispatch, which thereby become the direct medium between one of the greatest living singers and the most absolutely untutored beginner.

AM told, my dear girl, that you wish to become a singer—an opera singer. In short a prima donna—and that as quickly as possible, of course.

Your idea of the time required to accomplish this result is rather vague. You think a year—in your heart you feel that in your case perhaps even a few months—may answer.

I wonder if a day passes in the life of any successful singer when just such petitions as yours are not brought to her notice?

My child, many persons have told you that the road to art is long and hilly, and the way is not smooth.

You have listened and not believed; but, dear girl, these persons know whereof they spoke. They told the simple truth. Ah! you say that my own case refutes the argument; that I am young and yet a successful singer.

I thank you.

Do you imagine, my child, that I am now resting, that my study is completed, that I am content with what I have been permitted to accomplish?

Little one, there is no standing still in art, and I realize well that I am but at the threshold. True, I have studied all my life—and I am now six and twenty years of age. I have been before the public since I was eleven, but what I have gained in that time has come by slow degrees and by patient, unrelenting toil. Art and nature develop slowly. Each year I hope to progress. This year I undertake more than I did last. Next year I hope to do still more. But think you that I now consider myself ready to interpret any role? Would I to-day attempt Isolde or the Brunnhilde of "Die Goettermæring"?

No, no! It is disastrous to force art. Sometimes I hope that I may be ready to portray these grand creations. Not yet. Breath of tone and dramatic intensity come with years and experience.

I am ambitious, yes. There is no progress without ambition. I look forward, but I step carefully. With the voice it is well to "make haste slowly."

Bear that in mind, my child, at the beginning. Prepare yourself for a life of never-ending work, for many discouragements and for constant sacrifices. But if your love and enthusiasm for music are greater than for anything else in the world, and if your natural advantages are sufficiently good to warrant your choosing this profession, then go ahead, and God be with you!

Aim high, and do not be content with small results. Always strive for something better than you now possess. You may find that your ambition outstrips your possibilities and that you will be unable to accomplish your highest desires, but the results which you do attain will be greater than if you had been content with smaller things.

As to choosing a teacher, dear child, leave that for the future to decide. The stage may not choose you. People talk with unconscious arrogance of choosing a public career as if a matter of no more difficulty were presented than the selection of a ribbon.

Many actors are called, my child, but few are chosen. Later on we shall see why.

Now to find out if you have a voice, and then learn how to use it as God meant you should.

Be patient, cultivate application, perseverance and concentration; then we shall see.

You ask by what method to study. There, Liebchen, you have thrown out a red rag, into your little ears will soon pour torrents of argument in favor of the so-called French or Italian or German method. Let me whisper something to you. In my opinion there is but one method—the right method. Perfect singing of the world over, whether it be by the French or the Italian or the German method, is produced in exactly the same way. I know no methods. Study intelligently and apply what suits your individual case best.

One hears that the Germans can only shriek, and that continued singing of Wagner music strains and ruins the voice. What fallacy that is!

Some of the music written by this great composer is indeed difficult, and some of it is, as beautifully simple as a child's song.

The trouble is not with the music, but with the singer. Unfortunately many singers with beautiful voices rush into heavy opera before they are physically or vocally ready for such a step. The result is, of course, unfortunate. The voice becomes harsh and unmelodious, while modulation and delicate phrasing are things unknown to the forced singer of German music.

It is a sad fact that there are many such upon the stage to-day. There are also many who attempt the brilliant and florid roles of the coloratura before the voice has become sufficiently trained and controlled. The singer then loses the good already gained. The voice becomes thin and unreliable, and the compass is permanently impaired.

Young and untrained voices are naturally rough, hard, of small compass and unequal in strength and tonality. It is only after years of patient study that dramatic work should be attempted, and even then it is best to begin with the lightest roles and gradually grow to the heavier work.

With proper development the Wagnerian roles are no more injurious or wearing to the voice than those of any other composer. Taken before the singer is ready for them, of course the voice shows the unequal strain. The back must always be fitted for the burden.

I have myself sung three of the lighter Wagnerian roles in two days—a thing unheard of in Germany. It did not tire nor injure my voice in the slightest degree, simply because I was equal to the music.

Should I attempt such a feat with music beyond my present state of voice development the result would be undoubtedly dismal failure.

No, no! The music of Wagner is not at fault. The singer must simply grow to it.

We have had beautiful singers from nearly every country, and these have represented each of the three so-called methods. One often hears discussed the question as to whether singers must be born or whether they can be made.

Undoubtedly nature is responsible for phenomenal voices, but, given no deformity of the vocal organs, I cannot for my part see why constant practice under wise direction will not develop a cultivated and pleasing voice in almost any human being. Concentration of purpose is the real secret.

Give me a girl with a good chest, a good ear and a malleable will and perseverance, and I will guarantee to make a good singer of her.

First of all be careful in your selection of a teacher.

Good articles come high, you know; so don't spare expense when you choose your first guide in the cultivation of the voice. For preliminary training and voice production there is no reason on earth why a girl should not find good teachers near at home. There are advantages in a Continental training which must not be neglected, and which must certainly come at some

THE SUNDAY SOCIETY

Some men are ever Sure of bliss;
Others in vain have sought it. O
Content! How many Cares we miss
In following thee! It is of woe
Enough for man to feel the loss
That kills the heart, without the blow
Youth feels when folly sheds its gloss.

Columbian Chinese Minstrels.

THERE was a high old time at the Columbian Club last night at the Chinese minstrel performance given in the ballroom by a party of young ladies, most of whom are daughters of club members.

The prettily decorated stage in the west end of the ballroom was banked at each side with plants and shrubs and festooned overhead with ropes of wild smilax. The entire minstrel troupe in their brilliant blue kimono and quaint headgear presented the most fantastic of Oriental pictures. Miss Helen Scharff, as Moka Hal, was interloper, and Misses Bertha Baer, Daisy Bauman, Blanche Drey and Mrs. A. Eberson as Wing Ling, Too Sing, Did Sing and One Lung respectively, were the end-men.

The hit of the evening was made by Miss Bertha Baer, who literally "brought down the house" with her rendition of that exquisite little classic entitled "My Darktown Babe." Miss Baer's roguish countenance was radiant in burnt cork and grease paint and her crown of soft, dark hair was hidden beneath a dusky tangle of braids, so far the costume was novel and original to a degree, but the crown of Miss Baer's success and incidentally of that young lady herself was a swaggy bell-crowned polka hat that was almost sofferino in hue. This hat

Some jeer at Fashion's stern decree,
Or laugh in melancholy strain
Concerning her close mastery
In matters they consider vain.
Eternally we hear the em call,
Traducing Fashion's Tawdry train,
Yet Fashion's folly rules them all.

Mrs. Lee's Cotillion.

MRS. WILLIAM H. LEE gave a very novel and beautiful petit cotillion Monday night at the Strauss Studio on Franklin avenue near Grand. As only 40 people were invited, the affair was necessarily very exclusive and ultra-fashionable. The cotillion was danced in the big apartment upstairs, which Mr. Strauss ordinarily uses as his operating room. This room was banked with palms and tropical plants, which screened the orchestra from view. As the floor was in perfect condition and the music, as it floated down from the lofty bower overhead, was deliciously inspiring, the dance was a thorough and flattering success. In the small circular office which opens off the ballroom a big cut glass punch-bowl pedigned supreme. The suite of dainty dressing rooms and the corridors on the second floor were arranged with divans and tete-a-tete chairs half hidden by giant palms, and between the figures of the cotillion, which was led by Mr. Henry Lackland, the guests made themselves happy in the little nooks. Downstairs the office was hidden by a dense mass of pink carnations, smilax and evergreens, arranged in cornucopias of white enameled wicker garlanded with pink ribbons and trailing vines. The mantel piece in the reception hall was banked with pink roses, carnations and ferns, and the staircase was decorated with shrubs and plants of many varieties. The finishing rooms on the main floor were placed at the disposal of the caterers, and supper was served in the exhibition gallery.

Some like the bard S who gaily sing
Of olden loves and olden times,
Concerning ancient chivalry,
In feudal days, In sunny climes,
Exploited oft in Spenser's rhymes,
To them, no doubt, 'Tis just the thing;
Yet modern poetry will do for me.

So you remember one Sweet Alice,
Of whom the author of Trilby wrote?
Considering the facts, do you bear her malice,
Indignantly longing to crush her throat?
Endless fame will be hers, as it ought to;
Trilby was reared in the Latin Quarter;
Yet to Alice the man Y are still devote.

Society folk are cursed with fads,
Or blest—which should I really say?
Clever indeed are certain "ads"
I see that are published in every way.
Each parent whose daughter is in the swim
Travels around on "Trail of a him."
Youth courts money through moms and dads.

So hearts are trumps no longer now;
O, do the poets, mourning, say
Cupid to heartless Custom's way
In youthful penitence must bow?
Each season hearts he snares anew!
Then penance bite he must do;
Yet love was young but yesterday.

Cards and Those Who Play.

WHAT has come over the spirit of your dreams, O fairest sister in society? Last year you declined absolutely and peremptorily to play euchre, whist, high-five, or any of the more alluring games of chance; you persistently avoided card clubs, you snubbed your woman friend, the whist enthusiast; you "loathed" the euchre friend, sneered at the expert chess player and held your husband in most scathing contempt because, on very rare occasions, as he told you, he indulged in simple little rounds of poker at the club. But this year all is changed, and you smile graciously upon all these things that you once so despised. You allow yourself to be drawn into a club of women who are sure to be ungenial to you, and you play euchre furiously during three solid hours, for the exquisite pleasure of seeing some one else win the prizes. Or, at best (if you are fortunate), you are presented with a pair of hideous cuff links that you wouldn't wear in even your wildest moments, or a "handsome oil painting" which is promptly relegated to the woodshed. Occasionally you experience the unutterable bliss of cutting for first prize with your bitterest enemy, and then your joy reaches its height when she turns a ten-spot to your trey, and your hostess presents her with a \$50 cutglass berry bowl. You suffer all this and innumerable nervous headaches, and yet it is but rarely that you attend a progressive euchre party which is as delightful as that given at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. James Bannerman, in honor of Miss Ellen Christy. Mrs.

Chart Club News.

AN interesting and enjoyable event of the past week was the Chart Club "drawing room" held by Mrs. Huntington Smith at her home, 323 Locust street, Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, in honor of her guest, Miss Hall of Terre Haute.



MISS LAVINA BAKER.

A piquantly beautiful society girl who made her debut shortly after Christmas.



MISS HESTER LAUGHLIN.

Who is one of the cleverest and most popular young girls in society.

JULIE CHATARD GOES INTO ECSTASIES OVER THE COSTUMES AT THE BORDEN-PAPIN WEDDING.

Julie Chatard, who was a guest at the wedding of Miss Lucille Papin to Mr. Gerold Borden of Chicago, last Monday morning, describes that important society event for the edification of the readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

I KNOW I should be folding my hands in humble meekness and bathing my soul in the fragrance of prayer to-day, instead of discussing the frivolities of fashion and the probabilities of a war with Spain. I know that Lent begins next Wednesday, that the season has even the zenith of its gaiety and that for 40 long days I must meditate in "ack-cloth and sashes" upon my many misdoings since this time last year. But before I launch forth on my sea of solitary meditation I do want to say something of the Borden-Papin wedding. It was undoubtedly the most noteworthy marriage ceremony of the season, if one takes into consideration the social positions of both the bride and groom, the elegance of the affair and the fact that society was there en masse in all its warpaint and feathers. Of course you've heard all about the decorations at the church and the house. They were green and white—Easter lilies, carnations, smilax and all that sort of thing. On the altar were great clusters of those superb Carnot roses, and the white altar cloth was almost covered with some kind of a vine that had delicate little green leaves and tiny white star-like blossoms. Quantities of wax tapers were lighted and these, with the flowers and vines, made a simply perfect background to the bridal party during the ceremony. The bride's gown was the most elegant wedding costume I have ever seen. I sat just back of the—I almost said chief mourners—so I was able to take in every detail. The gown was of heavy white satin merveilleux, trimmed with tulle and rare old point d'Alencon lace. The bodice fit like it had been molded on her and the train hung faultlessly. The front of the skirt was covered with fluffy little knife-pleatings of tulle and the corsage was made with yoke and sleeves of the same filmy gauze. Of course

Miss Papin looked as dainty as an Easter bunny, and she carried herself with the simple dignity of a little queen. Almost everybody rose when the bridal party entered the church and the air was filled with excited little "oh's" and "ah's" of admiration. The church is about the largest in town and yet it was crowded to the doors.

I saw Mrs. Sam McCord of St. Joseph and Mrs. Floyd-Jones of Helena, Mont., with a party of friends in the center of the church. Mrs. McCord was formerly Miss Mimi Flanagan, you know, and Mrs. Floyd-Jones was Marie Flanagan. They are both visiting St. Louis relatives just now, I believe.

Once I heard a flutter up in the choir loft and soon after a charming picture appeared in the dim light in the gallery. In the foreground were Archbishop Kahn, Mrs. M. F. Scanlon and Mrs. Jo Carr, while further back in the shadow was a cluster of pretty girls in bright costumes. Mrs. Carr and Mrs. Scanlon both wore all-black gowns, which formed a marked contrast to the vivid bits of color in the background.

In the body of the church I saw Mrs. Don Morrison in a most becoming gown of black velvet, the coat made in Louis XIV. style, with an embroidered vest of white satin and revers and cuffs of grobe feathers. With this Mrs. Morrison wore a Frenchy little capote of black and white which set off her delicate cameo-son was the redoubtable Peter L. Fox, looking as much like a Roman Senator as ever. Pierre Chouteau was also there, in the flower of his youth and beauty, with a garland on his brow, and with him were Mrs. Chouteau and little Miss Chouteau. Ten minutes after the ceremony began I saw his highness (6 feet 2 inches) Mr. Clarence Hobbs, sail down the middle aisle with dignified mien and stately stride, and shortly after the arrival of the Hon. Litzelle, Claiborne Adams came in, and he was all right. You couldn't see anything else. He steamed in at the rate of 37½ knots an hour, and joined his mother (who is one of the loveliest women in society) in the south side of the church. Mrs. Julius Walsh looked like a girl of 18, in a Paris gown of pale gray silk trimmed in soft

frills of Mechlin lace. Her beautiful ash-blond hair was artistically arranged and surmounted by a fascinating little confection in dove-gray silk, rose velvet and cut steel. Another handsome gown that I particularly noticed was worn by Mrs. Joseph Chambers, and I have no words eloquent enough to tell just how charming she looked. The costume was of dark brown velvet trimmed with rich passementerie over white satin, and she was as lovely as the Joshua Reynolds portraits of the princesses of yore olden time.

A few men were here and there like little islands in a sea of gorgeous color, and prominent among these islands I mean mon—were Otto von Schrader, Phil Scanlon and Dr. Philip Skrainka. I can't help wondering when that Skrainka man will make up. Somebody told me the other day that he is a somnambulist. Is it true?

Mrs. Howard Benoit was there, in an awfully pretty frock of gray velvet, combined with turquoise, blue silk and passementerie.

In a straight line with Mrs. Benoit was Jean Chopin, gazing entrancedly down into the eyes of a pretty girl at his side. Isn't Jean Chopin the very tallest thing except Eiffel Tower that you ever saw?

him being discussed in a very lively fashion by two girls in front of me.

"Do you see that girl over there with that Jean Chopin?" whispered one. "Yes," replied the other, "who is she?" "Dottie S—," isn't she looking well? I wonder what happened to her?" "O, I reckon she has been taking the 'High Jean treatment.' And then the twain subsided into two individual giggles behind their respective point lace handkerchiefs and I almost disgraced myself in a frantic endeavor to retain my composure.

Four bright, pretty girls, who were surrounded by a group of friends in the church entrance, just after the ceremony, were Marie von Phil, Clemence Clark, Mimi Berthold and Clara Bain. They were all becomingly groomed and looked as fresh and sweet as a cluster of roscheds. There were several hundred other people there whom I knew.

After the conclusion of the game a delicious luncheon, accompanied by toasts, speeches and merry repartee, was served in the apartment. During the interval a decision regarding the games was made, and the prizes were awarded. The first, a sofa cushion of Oriental embroidery, was won by Mrs. James Maginnis; the second, a point lace fan, with amber-sticks, by Mrs. Ed Rice; the third, a Coleport cake plate, by Mrs. Alex Vest; the fourth, a Dresden bonnet, by Mrs. Alfred T. Kelley; and the consolation prize, a quaint whisk broom, by Miss Martha Healy.

Among the other guests were: Misses—Louise Tobin, Nellie Bore, Schaeffer, Medames—A. E. Faust, A. D. Glanville, Joseph Schneider, Cesar Koeber, Limberg, O'Reilly, Krausnick, A. C. Cassidy, George S. McGrew, Ed. Shaw, Sam Moffatt.

Misses—Ellen Christy, Myrtle McGraw, Schaeffer, Medames—Four bright, pretty girls, who were surrounded by a group of friends in the church entrance, just after the ceremony, were Marie von Phil, Clemence Clark, Mimi Berthold and Clara Bain. They were all becomingly groomed and looked as fresh and sweet as a cluster of roscheds. There were several hundred other people there whom I knew.

Among the other guests were: Misses—Louise Tobin, Nellie Bore, Schaeffer, Medames—A. E. Faust, A. D. Glanville, Joseph Schneider, Cesar Koeber, Limberg, O'Reilly, Krausnick, A. C. Cassidy, George S. McGrew, Ed. Shaw, Sam Moffatt.

MRS. MAZEE MCGREW BARD is considered the handsomest young matron in Sedalia and one of the handsomest in the State. She is the wife of William E. Bard, Jr., who is in the wholesale drug business with his father, Mrs. Bard is a pronounced brunette, with big, sparkling black eyes, black hair and the complexion of a Spanish beauty. She is tall and quite young; she is a niece of Mrs. George S. McGrew of St. Louis.

Bannerman proved to be a most gracious hostess and a charmingly tactful entertainer. Her drawing room was artistically decorated in pink and green roses, smilax and palms used in carrying out the color scheme. The history was a lower of American beauties and tropical plants, and the dining room looked dainty and cool, with its groups of tall plants and growing shrubs, and its masses of white roses, carnations and lilies. In the center of the table, which was covered with a snowy damask cloth, was a huge bowl of maiden hair fern, mingled with big white carnations and hothouse smilax. The graceful vines drooped over the edge of the bowl and trailed prettily over the white cloth to the edge of the table, where they formed a delicate fringe.

After the conclusion of the game a delicious luncheon, accompanied by toasts, speeches and merry repartee, was served in the apartment. During the interval a decision regarding the games was made, and the prizes were awarded. The first, a sofa cushion of Oriental embroidery, was won by Mrs. James Maginnis; the second, a point lace fan, with amber-sticks, by Mrs. Ed Rice; the third, a Coleport cake plate, by Mrs. Alex Vest; the fourth, a Dresden bonnet, by Mrs. Alfred T. Kelley; and the consolation prize, a quaint whisk broom, by Miss Martha Healy.

Among the other guests were: Misses—Louise Tobin, Nellie Bore, Schaeffer, Medames—A. E. Faust, A. D. Glanville, Joseph Schneider, Cesar Koeber, Limberg, O'Reilly, Krausnick, A. C. Cassidy, George S. McGrew, Ed. Shaw, Sam Moffatt.

SEDALIA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.

MRS. MAZEE MCGREW BARD is considered the handsomest young matron in Sedalia and one of the handsomest in the State. She is the wife of William E. Bard, Jr., who is in the wholesale drug business with his father, Mrs. Bard is a pronounced brunette, with big, sparkling black eyes, black hair and the complexion of a Spanish beauty. She is tall and quite young; she is a niece of Mrs. George S. McGrew of St. Louis.

Bannerman proved to be a most gracious hostess and a charmingly tactful entertainer. Her drawing room was artistically decorated in pink and green roses, smilax and palms used in carrying out the color scheme. The history was a lower of American beauties and tropical plants, and the dining room looked dainty and cool, with its groups of tall plants and growing shrubs, and its masses of white roses, carnations and lilies. In the center of the table, which was covered with a snowy damask cloth, was a huge bowl of maiden hair fern, mingled with big white carnations and hothouse smilax. The graceful vines drooped over the edge of the bowl and trailed prettily over the white cloth to the edge of the table, where they formed a delicate fringe.

After the conclusion of the game a delicious luncheon, accompanied by toasts, speeches and merry repartee, was served in the apartment. During the interval a decision regarding the games was made, and the prizes were awarded. The first, a sofa cushion of Oriental embroidery, was won by Mrs. James Maginnis; the second, a point lace fan, with amber-sticks, by Mrs. Ed Rice; the third, a Coleport cake plate, by Mrs. Alex Vest; the fourth, a Dresden bonnet, by Mrs. Alfred T. Kelley; and the consolation prize, a quaint whisk broom, by Miss Martha Healy.

Among the other guests were: Misses—Louise Tobin, Nellie Bore, Schaeffer, Medames—A. E. Faust, A. D. Glanville, Joseph Schneider, Cesar Koeber, Limberg, O'Reilly, Krausnick, A. C. Cassidy, George S. McGrew, Ed. Shaw, Sam Moffatt.

Among the other guests were: Misses—Louise Tobin, Nellie Bore, Schaeffer, Medames—A. E. Faust, A. D. Glanville, Joseph Schneider, Cesar Koeber, Limberg, O'Reilly, Krausnick, A. C. Cassidy, George S. McGrew, Ed. Shaw, Sam Moffatt.

held this week as follows: Monday morning by Mrs. George D. Barnard at 47 Vandeventer place; Tuesday morning by Mrs. R. W. Shapleigh, at 471 West Pine boulevard; Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. L. O. Kammerer at 3724 Dayton street; Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Sanderson at 563 West-minster place; Thursday morning by Mrs. James Hagerman at 304 Pine street, and Saturday morning by Mrs. M. I. Johnston at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A little party of congenial spirits were asked by Mr. Herbert Seiler to meet Miss Julia Arthur at a Dutch supper, given after the performance at the Century Theater Wednesday evening.

Mr. Seiler's handsome bachelor quarters, on Boyce avenue near Olive street, were prettily decorated and generally made cozy for the comfort and enjoyment of his guests. The dining room was especially attractive in its appointments, and Mr. Seiler prides himself both on the excellence of his chef and the diligence of his housekeeper, the supper was perfection. Two or three chaffing dishes were used by the genial host and Mr. Edwin Hay in the conclusion of sautry omelette, Welsh rarebit, and oyster plates. But these were only minor details, and in connection with all the other good things assured the form, if not the formality, of a course-supper. Miss Arthur, who is the most magnetic and brilliant conversationalist, was ably seconded in her bright repartee and wit-cited by Miss Clara Hay of Belleville and Miss Bain, both of whom are charming. During the evening a bit of music was enjoyed and a great many really good stories told. About 12 guests were present.

The Wedding of Katherine Smith.

A PRETTY little wedding took place Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Smith, when Miss Katherine Smith was married to Mr. Gus Schwendener. Rev. Henry Walker of St. Lucas Church officiated. Miss Anne Smith, the bride's sister, acted as maid of honor.

FORE SICK MAN.

Necrosis of the Posterior Nasal Processes.

IT IS NOT YET CANCEROUS.

A SEARCHING EXAMINATION AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION TO BE MADE.

HIS SPIRITS ARE DEPRESSED.

And, Although He Has Brightened Since His Return to England, He Suffers Very Much.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

Copyright by the Press Publishing Company, 1898.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Gladstone has arrived in London. He has not a cancer, but he is very fearful yet and is painfully discouraged.

His condition entirely confirms the Post-Dispatch's recent interview from Cannes, which has been widely quoted in the English press.

The Post-Dispatch correspondent is in a position to make the following authentic statement concerning the sensational report that Mr. Gladstone is suffering from cancer in the posterior nasal processes.

When the report was brought to the knowledge of Queen Victoria she ordered her secretary to obtain a statement on the subject from Dr. Frank, who has been in attendance upon Gladstone during his stay at Cannes.

Dr. Frank's reply was a denial of the assertion that the growth had proved cancerous, but at the same time he said there is great reason to fear that Gladstone is threatened with necrosis of the bones of the nose, which not uncommonly does turn to cancer.

This diagnosis of Dr. Frank's is confirmed by one made by Dr. Carter of Liverpool before Gladstone left for Cannes for the Riviera.

It has been decided that Mr. Gladstone shall be examined either before leaving London on Monday or soon after his arrival at Bournemouth by an eminent specialist, who will remove fragments of the growth for pathological analysis.

The Post-Dispatch correspondent regrets to state that this fear of malignant disease much depressed Mr. Gladstone's spirits during the last week, to the great concern of the family, he has been steadily showing a dislike not only for reading himself, but for being read to. He has brightened somewhat since his return to England, but the wearing effects of neuritic agencies and depression are only too painfully apparent.

LAUER AGAIN SEEKS A DIVORCE

His Wife Once Figured in a Vitriol Throwing Sensation.

Charles B. Lauer has filed another divorce suit against his wife, Isabella, repeating the charges of unfaithfulness which he made in a previous petition. He also asks the custody of their 5-year-old son.

Mrs. Lauer was formerly a variety actress known as Effie Eli. She was married to Lauer on Nov. 6, 1885, after achieving much notoriety through the attentions paid her by Fenton Cox, son of a well-known physician of Springfield, Mo. Dr. Cox used every means in his power to induce his son to cease his attentions to the woman and pleaded with her to dismiss the young man, but to no purpose.

Dr. Cox met Effie Eli on the street one day and threw vitriol on her. By the rarest luck none of the acid struck her face and her features were not marred.

The first outbreak in the Lauer family came on March 16 last, when the couple separated and the husband filed a divorce suit, naming Allen Hall as a co-defendant. The suit was dismissed and then Mrs. Lauer began a suit, alleging among other things mistreatment. Certain facts developed during the trial, and in disgust Judge Spencer threw the case out of court.

During the trial Mrs. Hall created a scene by arising from her seat and exclaiming dramatically: "Judge, do not give that woman a divorce. She is living now with my husband."

After the case was thrown out of court Lauer began an action for \$200 against Hall for an alleged alienation of Mrs. Lauer's affections.

STILL DEFIES THE POLICE.

Bookmaker Stephens Fined \$1000. Opens Again and Is Again Raided.

Samuel H. Stephens, the bookmaker, is still engaged in defying the police. In spite of two fines aggregating \$1000 inflicted in the police court yesterday morning, he opened his place for business in the afternoon, and was again raided. Stephens opened a pool-room on Seventh street last week. His place was raided. His lawyer, Jeff Storts, tried to have Chief Harrigan and Capt. O'Malley enjoined from interfering with his client's business. Failing in this he applied for a warrant. He failed again. On Friday Stephens re-opened his place, and again the police raided it.

Both cases were called in Police Court Saturday. The defense was that no city ordinance, nor State law prohibited pool-selling, and that a poolroom was not a gambling house. Judge Peabody sided with Mr. Storts and fined Stephens \$500 in each case. George Low, who is associated with Stephens, was fined \$200 in each case, and Mike P. Finnan, brother of Policeman Tom Finnan, was fined \$100 in each case. Mr. Storts took an appeal.

AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

Traffic Commissioner to Press St. Louis' Claims.

Commissioner Vanlandingham of the St. Louis Traffic Bureau will represent St. Louis at Austin, Tex., to-morrow, when there will be a court hearing of the charge of discrimination recently made against Texas railroads by the Lone Star Steamship Co. Similar discrimination against St. Louis has been practiced for a long time, and St. Louisans will watch the progress of the case with interest.

THREE HEIRS LOCATED.

St. Louisans Who Think They Will Soon Have Abundant Money.

Three heirs of Thomas J. Halahan, late proprietor of the historic New York chop-house, known as "Old Tom's" place, were found in this city yesterday.

Mrs. Philip Van Koughnet of Buffalo, N. Y., aunt of the heir who wrote recently to Chief of Police Harrigan, requesting him to locate Thomas and John McLaughlin and their stepbrother, Anthony McGown, who, she said, were heirs to Halahan's estate of \$250,000.

Three men bearing those names reported to the courts yesterday, accompanied by attorneys C. H. Tenbrook and J. A. They claim to be the men for whom was made.

WAS IT A PLOT TO BLACKMAIL?

Inside History of a Threatened Suit Revealed by a Suicide.

The suicide by shooting of Albert Wiggington, in East St. Louis, Friday morning, because Edith Moore refused to have a minister solemnize the ties which had bound them together for a year or more, revealed a plot to blackmail Dr. J. H. Tanquary of Belt and Vernon avenues, last summer.

Edith Moore passed as Wiggington's wife and both were employed in Dr. Tanquary's household. They were discharged on the strength of rumors reflecting upon their characters, and the next day Wiggington consulted a firm of lawyers preliminary to bringing suit against the doctor for an alleged insult to Mrs. Wiggington. He claimed that Dr. Tanquary came upon her one day on the staircase and, seizing her in his arms, bore her to a room where he was prevented from assaulting her by Wiggington's chance entrance in the house.

Dr. Tanquary denounced the threatened suit as an attempt at blackmail and refused the invitation for a "settlement" before the action was filed. The doctor's attitude evidently frightened Wiggington, who dropped the suit and did not hear of it until he killed himself in the woman's room at 103 North Third street, East St. Louis.

Wiggington and Edith Moore came from Mount Vernon, Ill. She admitted to the Post-Dispatch reporter that she lived with Wiggington as his wife at Dr. Tanquary's house, but she would not discuss the alleged facts upon which Wiggington threatened to sue.

BULLET HOLE IN HIS HEAD.

Suicide of a Veteran of the Late Civil War.

John Escott, a veteran of the late war, committed suicide yesterday morning in his attic room on the third floor of 107 South Fifteenth street, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

He had been drinking heavily for several weeks, and when found by his comrade, John N. McWilliams, he was sitting in a chair, beside a table on which was a smoking lamp and a half-filled bottle of whisky. He had written four postal cards. One of them, addressed to Mary A. Clark, 421 Cote Brillant avenue, read as follows:

"You will never see me alive any more. I am going to mother and the other dear departed. Kiss Avery for me. The body was removed to the Morgue. It developed that the inquest that his real name was Heathcote."

OUT FOR A GOOD TIME.

Charles Kearney's Assault Upon the West End Hotel Clerk.

Night Clerk Sumner of the West End Hotel had an encounter early yesterday morning with a stylishly dressed young man, who gave him the name of Charles Kearney.

Kearney had called up the hotel by telephone at 2:30 o'clock and asked to speak with a young woman who is a guest of the house.

This was indignantly refused by the clerk. Later Kearney appeared in person and renewed his demand. A fight ensued, in which Kearney got the worst of it, and was arrested by Officer Moore.

After hours in the Sixth District Station young fellow was fined \$5 and costs by Police Judge Stevenson.

Will only cost you \$7.50 to see Mardi Gras At Mobile, Ala., Via Mobile & Ohio R. R. Call at new office, No. 420 Olive st.

Health and Beauty, Youth and Love. It takes a woman to know a woman.

FRUITCURA

(TRADE MARK)

A Scientific Discovery by a Woman to Cure Women.

Women of All Ages, Attention!

MME. M. YALE, Queen of Beauty, who has lectured in all of the prominent cities of the world before vast audiences, and has been pronounced by all newspapers to be the most perfect woman in form and feature now living, speaks to the women of the world and confesses to them that the secret of her beauty lies in perfect health—and the secret of her health lies in the use of her own remedies. Among them—Fruitcura—her great and wonderful tonic for curing all female ailments and building up the system. Fruitcura restores all weak organs to perfect health. It cures the many complaints of women that only women know of. It restores the vitality, makes the eyes bright, the step elastic, and brings the bloom of health to the faded cheek. It renews the nerve tone and makes the flesh firm, hard and velvety. In fact, its use is the royal road to perfect health and beautiful womanhood. It cures their complaints and nervous troubles of any nature and revives the vitality which is lacking in all such cases. For women of all ages. A discovery by a woman to cure women. Price, \$1 per bottle; 6 for \$5. At druggists or by mail.

MME. M. YALE, health and beauty specialist. Yale Temple of Beauty, 146 State st., Chicago.

BOY TRAMP'S RETURN.

George Sullivan, Killed While Going to His Mother, Will Be Buried Here.

The body of George Sullivan, the "boy tramp" killed at Washington, Ind., arrived in St. Louis yesterday and was taken charge of by the boy's brother, Frank Sullivan of 1328 Leffingwell avenue.

George was a bootblack. He left St. Louis several weeks ago to "beat" his way to Brooklyn to visit his mother. At Washington, Ind., Friday he slipped while trying to board a B. & O. train and was crushed to death under the wheels.

THE LINCOLN TRUST BUILDING.

The wrecking of the ruins of the old Wash-bash Building is now in progress, and will be completed on March 3.

Messrs. James & Young architects have prepared the plans for the new building, and have agreed to complete the entire building ready for occupancy in the phenomenally short time of nine months from the day that they are given possession of the vacant lot.

Ten of these stories will be divided into offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

FRUITCURA

(TRADE MARK)

A Scientific Discovery by a Woman to Cure Women.

Women of All Ages, Attention!

MME. M. YALE, Queen of Beauty, who has lectured in all of the prominent cities of the world before vast audiences, and has been pronounced by all newspapers to be the most perfect woman in form and feature now living, speaks to the women of the world and confesses to them that the secret of her beauty lies in perfect health—and the secret of her health lies in the use of her own remedies. Among them—Fruitcura—her great and wonderful tonic for curing all female ailments and building up the system. Fruitcura restores all weak organs to perfect health. It cures the many complaints of women that only women know of. It restores the vitality, makes the eyes bright, the step elastic, and brings the bloom of health to the faded cheek. It renews the nerve tone and makes the flesh firm, hard and velvety. In fact, its use is the royal road to perfect health and beautiful womanhood. It cures their complaints and nervous troubles of any nature and revives the vitality which is lacking in all such cases. For women of all ages. A discovery by a woman to cure women. Price, \$1 per bottle; 6 for \$5. At druggists or by mail.

MME. M. YALE, health and beauty specialist. Yale Temple of Beauty, 146 State st., Chicago.

BOY TRAMP'S RETURN.

George Sullivan, Killed While Going to His Mother, Will Be Buried Here.

The body of George Sullivan, the "boy tramp" killed at Washington, Ind., arrived in St. Louis yesterday and was taken charge of by the boy's brother, Frank Sullivan of 1328 Leffingwell avenue.

George was a bootblack. He left St. Louis several weeks ago to "beat" his way to Brooklyn to visit his mother. At Washington, Ind., Friday he slipped while trying to board a B. & O. train and was crushed to death under the wheels.

THE LINCOLN TRUST BUILDING.

The wrecking of the ruins of the old Wash-bash Building is now in progress, and will be completed on March 3.

Messrs. James & Young architects have prepared the plans for the new building, and have agreed to complete the entire building ready for occupancy in the phenomenally short time of nine months from the day that they are given possession of the vacant lot.

Ten of these stories will be divided into offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.

One wing of the first floor will be occupied by the Lincoln Trust Co. for its Seventh street wing for subdivision into stores or offices.

The plan of the building is unique in that there is not a single square foot of dark space in the building. There are two street fronts, with an alley to the south, and light from the west is secured by possession of a leasehold of 25 feet now occupied by the building which will be divided into stores or offices for the customary manner, while the top story will be left in large apartments for the Auditor's department of the Wash-bash.



BECKER & AAL,

515 Olive Street.

An Early Spring IS PREDICTED.

WE HAVE TAKEN TIME BY THE FORELOCK and were first in the market, enabling us to offer you at this early date a complete and well-selected stock teeming with everything that is new and bright in Ready-to-Wear Garments for the fast-approaching spring.

WE ARE SHOWING

COMPLETE LINES OF

Ladies' Suits,

Dress Skirts

Correctly Tailored Jackets

Silk and Washable

Waists.

Your Early Inspection Solicited.

An Early Selection Will Not Be Regretted.

NOTE—We have added to our many popular lines a SILK UNDERSKIRT DEPARTMENT, where we will show the latest novelties in the popular priced sellers as well as the Finest of High Fancies to be found in America or Abroad.

"ALLIE" LOHR'S DOWNFALL.

Son of a Third Street Wine Merchant Sent to the Workhouse.

Albert Loehr, son of Fred Loehr, who for twenty-two years has been a wine merchant at 110 North Third street, was sentenced to sixty days in the Workhouse yesterday by Judge Davis. The charge was one of embezzlement made by Charles Walkenhorst, by whom young Loehr was employed to drive a peddler's wagon. The prisoner denied his guilt and told a reporter he had been driven from his father's house because he was particular in his dress and wore his hair long and parted in the middle.

George was a bootblack. He left St. Louis several weeks ago to "beat" his way to Brooklyn to visit his mother. At Washington, Ind., Friday he slipped while trying to board a B. & O. train and was crushed to death under the wheels.

George was a bootblack. He left St. Louis several weeks ago to "beat" his way to Brooklyn to visit his mother. At Washington, Ind., Friday he slipped while trying to board a B. & O. train and was crushed to death under the wheels.

George was a bootblack. He left St. Louis several weeks ago to "beat" his way to Brooklyn to visit his mother. At Washington, Ind., Friday he slipped while trying to board a B. & O. train and was crushed to death under the wheels.

George was a bootblack. He left St. Louis several weeks ago to "beat" his way to Brooklyn to visit his mother. At Washington, Ind., Friday he slipped while trying to board a B. & O. train and was crushed to death under the wheels.

George was a bootblack. He left St. Louis several weeks ago to "beat" his way to Brooklyn to visit his mother. At Washington, Ind., Friday he slipped while trying to board a B. & O. train and was crushed to death under the wheels.

George was a bootblack. He left St. Louis several weeks ago to "beat" his way to Brooklyn to visit his mother. At Washington, Ind., Friday he slipped while trying to board a B. & O. train and was crushed to death under the wheels.

George was a bootblack. He left St. Louis several weeks ago to "beat" his way to Brooklyn to visit his mother. At Washington, Ind., Friday he slipped while trying to board a B. & O. train and was crushed to death under the wheels.

George was a bootblack. He left St. Louis several weeks ago to "beat" his way to Brooklyn to visit his mother. At Washington, Ind., Friday he slipped while trying to board a B. & O. train and was crushed to death under the wheels.

George was a bootblack. He left St. Louis several weeks ago to "beat" his way to Brooklyn to visit his mother. At Washington, Ind., Friday he slipped while trying to board

FRANCE IS MENACING PEACE.

Aggressions in Africa Growing More Obtrusive.

CHAMBERLAIN'S DISPATCHES.

THEY ARE ALARMING, BUT TELL ONLY A PART OF THE REAL TRUTH.

THE ZOLA-DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Needs Something to Divert Attention From It and Save the Nation's Character.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

Copyright by the Press Publishing Company, 1898.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—As predicted exclusively in the Post-Dispatch last Saturday, and now admitted by the British Government, the real danger menacing European peace is not the Chinese insurrection, but a clash of Anglo-French interests in West Africa.

Cable dispatches received by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain from the Governor of the Gold Coast were of such gravity that a Cabinet meeting was summoned immediately to deliberate on the situation. The Post-Dispatch correspondent has high authority for stating that the dispatches read in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain this morning tell less than half the truth. They record merely the actual attempted aggressions by the French expedition, but the dispatches disclose French preparations for further encroachments on the British sphere of influence, indicating a policy of provoking hostilities.

A distinguished member of Parliament, an ex-official expert on foreign affairs, said to-day to the Post-Dispatch correspondent: "France's actions are only intelligible on the assumption that the French Government is itching to make a startling diversion from the abominable scandal of the Zola trial which at once horrifies and confuses the civilized world by its gross and farcical injustice."

"I don't believe war will result, but the sensational Anglo-French crisis would equally well suit the purposes of the ministers and militarists who, under the cloak of the honor of the army, are dragging the honor of France itself in the mire."

A profound sensation has been caused in political circles by Chamberlain's dispatches, although it was declared this evening in official quarters that the French Government questions the accuracy of the alleged aggressions by the commander of the French expedition, and the danger of the situation is indicated by the circumstance that no communication has passed between the two governments respecting the West African disputes since last May.

It is true that an international commission is sitting in Paris on the subject, but little or no progress has been made towards a solution, while the diplomatic tactics of the French commissioners have engendered a suspicion that Premier Rouvier does not desire a settlement at present.

CHARLES W. BARSTOW FAILS.

An Old Merchant Files a Deed of Trust Covering Claims.

Charles W. Barstow, wholesale dealer in oils, paints and drugs, 617 North Second street, filed a deed of trust yesterday in the Circuit Court. The preferred claim amount to \$102,500. Charles B. Stark, the attorney, is named as trustee.

Preferred creditors are the Boatmen's Bank for \$500, the St. Louis Trust Co. for \$13,500, the Fourth National Bank for \$84,100 and Mrs. Ella Gale Barstow for \$500. Mr. Barstow has been in business in St. Louis 23 years. He says the assignment was caused by the general depression and the past two years and resultant poor collections. He cannot say what the assets will amount to until after stock is taken.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION OPENING.

Sousa Engaged and Space for Exhibitors to Be Assigned May 1.

In the midst of much talk of expositions elsewhere the people are informed that the St. Louis Exposition will have its fifteenth annual opening Sept. 14 and remain open until October 23.

The association management presents this year, in addition to its Music Hall attractions, the most magnificent exposition and sum building in the United States. The Coliseum, which cost \$1,500,000, will seat 6,500 people, will permit amusements and entertainments on a scale and of a character not heretofore known.

John Philip Sousa and his famous band will be here for the entire season. He will spend the summer giving concerts in the principal cities of Europe, coming directly to St. Louis (the Central Exposition) in August. Assignments of space will be made May 1, 1898, in order that exhibitors may have ample time in which to erect exhibits before the opening night. Several of the old enterprising exhibitors of the past are coming back this year with a determination to excel all previous efforts. The railroads have made reduced rates for passengers and freight for exhibitors and visitors during the Exposition season, and the attendance and attractions will be greater than ever before.

THE PEARCE FLOUR BILL.

A Hearing in Congress Given Representative Milling Interests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—A party of representatives of milling interests of the country had a hearing to-day before the Ways and Means Committee of the House on the Pearce flour bill, which would regulate the production of pure wheat flour with lower grain products without branding. They include Representative Pearce of Missouri, who explained his measure; Augustus Gallagher of St. Louis, Secretary of the Southwestern Winter Wheat Association; H. S. Kennedy of Minneapolis, Secretary of the Spring Wheat Millers Association; J. J. Haubue of Lansing, Mich., Secretary of the Michigan Millers Association; and M. H. Davis of St. Louis, Secretary of the National Winter Wheat League and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Millers National Association. Representative Pearce said the time had arrived when it was necessary for the lawmaking power of the Government to interfere to protect the honesty of production and of dealing.

President Craighead to Lecture.

President E. B. Craighead of Central College will deliver an address Thursday evening in St. John's Church, taking for his theme, "The Greek Civilization and the Modern." Mr. Craighead, who comes under the auspices of the Methodist Church, is a young man who has won distinction as an educator, a profound thinker and an eloquent talker. There will be no charge for admission.

Turnverein Enchere Party.

The Turnverein of St. Louis Turnverein will give a enchere party and hop at their hall, 108 Chouteau avenue, Tuesday evening. Valuable prizes will be awarded.

To Mobile and return. Only \$7.50 and \$10.00. Mobile and Ohio R. R. Call at New Ticket office, 420 Olive St.

THE TREATMENT THAT CURES.

The Treatment That Cures.

Doctor Copeland's New Treatment, that has lifted the darkness and blight of the word "incurable" from hundreds of thousands of these cases of diseases in the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, works its curative action for two reasons:

(1) It reaches every sore spot, from the orifice of the nose to the deepest part of the lungs, to the innermost recesses of the middle ear.

(2) Instead of irritating, inflaming and feeding the fires of the disease, it soothes, quiets, heals and cures.

What is the treatment that cures these conditions, once regarded incurable? By what process does it restore the diseased membrane, remove the poison and relieve the soreness of disease? Let the experience of persons cured and being cured tell.

DISEASE DESCRIBED

BY SYMPTOMS.

The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case, and bring this with you to the Copeland offices. If you live away from the city, send them by mail and ask for home treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speediest relief and cure possible to enlightened medicine.



Chas. Schaur, 1410 Olive avenue, Cured of Deafness by Doctor Copeland.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT.

The head and throat become diseased from neglected colds, causing Catarrh, when the condition of the blood predisposes to this disease.

"Is the voice husky?"
"Do you spit snot?"
"Do you sneeze at night?"
"Do you have a cold?"
"Is your nose stopped up?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does the nose bleed easily?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Do you have a sore throat?"
"Do you have to clear the throat?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with your mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up towards night?"

CATARRH OF BRONCHIAL TUBES.

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat. If left unchecked, it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pain in the side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you aches in the side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Do you raise frothy mucus?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the morning?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you spit up yellow mucus?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there tickling behind the palate?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Have you pain behind the breastbone?"
"Do you cough worse at night and morning?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

This Condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is Catarrh, the Mucus dropping down into the throat and being swallowed.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you constipated?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Have you a waterbrash?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"Is there a rush of blood to the head?"
"Is there a constant sensation in stomach?"
"Is stomach full do you feel oppressed?"
"Do you belch material that burns throat?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"

It Was Bronchial, Not Lung, Disease.

Doctor Copeland does not profess to be able to cure Consumption in its later stages. He is aware, however, that there has been quite an alarming readiness on the part of physicians to diagnose as Consumption cases which are really only advanced conditions of Bronchial trouble distinctly curable. Physicians who assume to diagnose any lung disease should be thoroughly prepared for the delicate task, as no mistake could be more serious for the patient than to tell him that his lungs are affected while the disease is yet in the Bronchial tubes and capable of arrest and cure. False diagnosis has sent many a patient to a consumptive's grave.

DISEASE DESCRIBED BY SYMPTOMS.

EAR TROUBLES.

Deafness and ear troubles often result from Catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear.

"Is your hearing falling?"
"Do you have ear discharge?"
"Do your ears itch and burn?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Is there throbbing in the ears?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there sounds like steam escaping?"
"Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?"
"Is hearing worse when you have a cold?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

This condition results either from colds or from overwork of the kidneys in separating from the blood the poisons that have been absorbed from catarrh.

"Is the skin pale and dry?"
"Is your hair getting gray?"
"Is the hair dry and brittle?"
"Is the skin dry and harsh?"
"Has the skin a waxy look?"
"Do the legs feel too heavy?"
"Is there nausea after eating?"
"Do the joints pain and ache?"
"Are they cold and clammy?"
"Is the urine dark and cloudy?"
"Are the eyes dull and staring?"
"Is there pain in small of back?"
"Do your hands and feet swell?"
"Has the perspiration a bad odor?"
"Is there puffiness under the eyes?"
"Is there a bad taste in the mouth?"
"Have you pain in top of the head?"
"Is there a desire to get up at night?"
"Are there dark rings around the eyes?"
"Do you see spots floating before the eyes?"
"Have you chilly feelings down the back?"
"Does a deposit form when left standing?"
"Do you see unpleasant things while asleep?"



Leroy Van Wormer, 2831 Clark av., Cured of Catarrh of Head and Throat by Doctor Copeland.

DISEASE OF THE NERVES.

The majority of Nervous Diseases are caused by poisons in the blood. Poison circulating in the blood harasses the brain and nerves, and such symptoms as these follow:

"Do you get dizzy?"
"Is your mind dull?"
"Are you easily dazed?"
"Do you have headaches?"
"Are you easily excited?"
"Do your hands tremble?"
"Does your heart flutter?"
"Are you easily irritated?"
"Are you always anxious?"
"Do your muscles twitch?"
"Is your temper irritable?"
"Suffer from sleeplessness?"
"Are you easily frightened?"
"Do you not sleep refresh you?"
"Do you forget what you read?"
"Do you suffer from neuralgia?"
"Do you start in your sleep?"
"Do you have horrible dreams?"
"Is there a rush of blood to the head?"
"Do your legs and arms go to sleep?"
"Do you have a languid, tired feeling?"
"Do you see queer things in the dark?"

Copeland Medical Institute

DR. W. H. COPELAND, (Consulting)

DR. J. E. THOMPSON, (Physician)

Rooms 201, 202 and 203 Odd Fellows' Building,

816 Olive Street, Opp. Post-Office.

Second floor, directly over main entrance. Office hours—9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

WOMEN AND WOMEN ONLY

Are Most Competent to Fully Appreciate

The Secret of Saving Money,

Which, when spent for pleasure, is forever gone and can never multiply.

Save \$1.00 a week and it amounts in one year to \$52.

Save \$1.00 a week and it amounts in ten years to \$520.

NOT COUNTING ANY INTEREST.

OFFICE HOURS:

Every Day from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Monday Evening from 6 to 8.

613 LOCUST ST.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOX

SAVINGS BANK

800 MILES OF GREAT OPPORTUNITIES

LIVE FACTS FOR

Business Man, Home-Seeker, Investor.

The KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURGH AND GULF RAILROAD, built within last two years, and just completed, is a new and startling factor in Western commercial circles. It opens an entirely new territory, with more extensive natural resources than any known same distance any part of United States. 160 busy, bustling towns. Thousands of a new, rich, undeveloped country. PORT ARTHUR, the new seaport and southern terminus, destined to become an important city. For full information, descriptive literature, maps, etc., call on or address

MARMADUKE & MUDD, General Agents Land Dept., K. C. P. & G. R. R., 285 Union Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

AMUSEMENTS.

14TH STREET THEATER!

BEGINNING TO-NIGHT.

THE POPULAR AND FAMOUS

ADONIS...

(MR. HENRY E.) DIXEY

In His Beautiful Kaleidoscopic Production of Magic, Mirb, Mystery and Mimicry.

COMEDY—MAGIC—BURLESQUES—ILLUSIONS.

Two Caricatures of Scenery and Apparatus, Embellishing

THE ILLUSION DIABLO, THE PALACE OF ENCHANTMENT,

THE MYSTERY OF MESROUR, THE MIRACLES OF CHUNDER HULA,

THE ILLUSION LEONIE, AND 20 MINUTES WITH DIXEY.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

N. B.—POPULAR PRICES WILL PREVAIL.

ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE

Open for Business at the Old Stand, No. 518 OLIVE STREET,

under direct supervision of M. W. Alexander, President

Alexander Drug Store Co.

ALEXANDER'S PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT

Has maintained its reputation for more than 40 years as being the place where you are absolutely sure of having your prescriptions accurately prepared, with quality of medicine unsurpassed and prices low. Friends and customers respectfully requested to renew their patronage.

LAWN SEED

GRASS SEED

P. S. CO.'S

"Evergreen" Mixture

Makes the finest Lawn—

BECAUSE It makes heavier sod,

It resists drought.

Per lb. 25c Per 5 lb. \$1.25

Per 5 lb. \$1.00 Per bu. \$2.50

In bulk lots and over delivered

free to any part of the city.

PLANT SEED CO., 814

N. 4th St.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

Obtain your PATENTS through a

firm, as valid patents and trade-marks depend upon the specifications and claims.

To have your case properly prepared and attended to, you should go to the well-established and recognized patent firm of the West, who have branch offices in Washington and four foreign countries, and do business with the largest firms here. Twelve patents secured for their clients last week. Prices moderate. Mail address.

EICKS & LANE,

Registered Patent Attorneys,

Third Floor, Oriol Building,

316 North Sixth Street - St. Louis, Mo.

Cakes, Ice Cream, Bread and Rolls

FROM

L. MOHR CAKE BAKERY,

1420 CHOUTEAU AV.

Phone (Main 388), Write, call or give your order to our solicitor. I am now again in my Chouteau avenue store.

QUICK MEAL

STEEL RANGES

RINGEN STOVE CO.

1414 BROADWAY

ALL

DRUG STORES

RECEIVE

WANT ADS

FOR THE

POST-DISPATCH

AT REGULAR RATES.

Positively No Advance!

Pennyroyal Pills

Original and Only Genuine

Safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists.

For sale by all druggists.

For sale by all druggists.

For sale by all druggists.

For sale by all druggists.

For sale by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTURY.

AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS, Mgrs.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

Wilson Barrett's Remarkable Play,

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

MANAGEMENT CHARLES FROHMAN AND FRANK W. SANGER.

PRESENTED BY

Wm. Greet's London Company, Including

CHARLES DALTON.

DIRECT FROM THE LITIC THRATER.

Indorsed by the Clergy, Press and Public.

Next Attraction—CHARLES COHLAN.

IMPERIAL Matinee Every Day

Telephone Main 2595.

One Grand Succession of High-Class Plays, Brilliantly Staged and Acted.

THIS WEEK, THE POPULAR DRAMA,

EAST LYNNE

PRODUCED IN TRUE IMPERIAL STYLE.

PRICES

10-20-30

Evenings and Sunday Matinee, Parquet Reserved, 80c.

NEXT WEEK—

"A Fair Rebel."

Sir Francis Levison... Wm. REDMUND

Archibald Carlyle... H. COULTER BRINKER

Lord Severn... LAWRENCE HANLEY

Richard Hare... GARDNER CRANE

Mr. Dill... BEAUMONT SMITH

Officer... CHARLES BURNHAM

Lady Isabel... Miss VICTORY BATEMAN

Madam Vice... Miss MARGARET TERRY

Barbara Hare... Miss GEORGIA DICKSON

Joyce... Miss FLORENCE MODENA

Wilson... Miss SUE VAN DUSER

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

Rosemary Courcy

and Alexander

Kathryn Geary,

VOCALISTS,

AND La Petite Comedienne

EVERY DAY AT 2, EVERY NIGHT AT 8

BURLESQUE RULES THE HOUR.

MIACO'S CITY CLUB

Introducing a Rosebud Garden of Girls with Forms Fair and Faultless. Faces Bright as the Rosy Dawn.

MADAM MAY'S FIRST NIGHT.